The New-York Times.

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THE RAILROAD MURDER

Deep Feeling Pervading the Community of Boston.

Determination to Fix the Guilt and Punish the Guilty.

Total Number of the Dead Over Thirty.

THE INQUEST COMMENCED.

Evidence of Conductor Nolan, of the Way Train.

His Idea of the Right of Way and Responsibility.

Graphic Statements by Some of the Rescued and Wounded Passengers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The excitement over the terrible accident of Saturday night on the Eastern Railroad has, if anything, been more intense today than yesterday, the full extent of the disaster being realized. Groups have gathered all day long about the newspaper offices, and the sole topic of conversation at all points and in all circles, apparently, has been the dreadful affair. Since the last days of the war there has been no greater commotion in the community. The one conclusion seems to be that the investigation must be as thorough as possible, and the punishment of the guilty parties be of the severest. In this section of the country investigations of this character are sometimes honestly conducted and the law is honestly administered, so there is some reason for the hope that something worth while will come from all this.

THE INQUEST.

The jury empanelled by the Coroner met this afternoon, in regard to the Revere disaster. It is composed of Dr. JAMES B. FORSAITH, Coroner; Jonathan Harrington, Andrew Burnham, John H. Proctor, Charles Bird and Col. Porter, with Dr. Jacob Mitchell, of Chelsea, Clerk. The investigation was held in the Town Hall at Revere. There was a large attendance of interested citizens, including many railroad people.

TESTIMONY OF THE WAY-TRAIN CONDUCTOR.

The first witness called was JOHN S. NOLAN, conductor of the accommodation train, who testified that the regular time of starting the accommodation-train was quarter past seven o'clock; it was very late last Saturday night, being quarter before eight before starting; proceeded without interruption until arriving at Somerville; started and ran to Saugus Branch, where I saw a train coming round the curve; signaled the train which was seen and stopped it; afterward spoke to my engineer, who said we could go along; after a delay of eight minutes at the Junction, I ran down to Everett; ran from Everett to Chelsea; stopped there one and one-half minutes and then ran to Revere; after the passengers had alighted the word was given—"All right; swing my lantern to start;" I cannot say whether the train started or not; Some one on the platform said, "Here comes the train;" I immediately jumped between the tracks and swung my lantern; not a minute elapsed before the crash came; there was not time to do any more before the collision; to the best of my knowledge it was quarter before eight o'clock when my train started; I knew that the express-train was to follow at eight o'clock; when I started from Chelsea Station the express-train was not in sight; I had three cars and a baggage-car on my train; I had orders to start as soon as possible; the rule is to carry tail-lights; they are white in color, and were attached burning, to the rear of the cars when I arrived at Revere; the detention at the Saugus Branch of eight minutes was occasioned by the half-past six o'clock train; I did not discover the express-train till it struck me; I first discovered the express-train at Everett; the train was approaching at a rapid rate; I could not tell whether the steam was shut off or not; the train appeared to be under full headway; I know the engineer of the express-train; his name is WILLIAM BROWN; did not hear any whistle from his train; could not say whether he could hear or not; I call thirty-five miles per hour a rapid rate; should judge that it was running at that rate; had the right of road according to the rules; the use of lanterns on the rear of the train is to notify an approaching train, and the invariable rule is to stop when those signals are seen; it is an understood rule that no train is to be within a half-mile of the preceding train; the instructions are printed; it would require ordinarily one and a half or two minutes to pass over a distance of half a mile; I should think it would require a distance of a quarter of a mile to brake up a train running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour; the condition of the weather was overcast but clear; I did see a light half a mile distant that night; a light could be seen that distance upon the road; I should think a bull's eye could be seen a mile in a straight line; I was on the rear end of the car before arriving at Revere. The first intimation I had was a man singing out from the platform that a train was coming; I did not see the man that attended the switches at the depot; I think the man jumped in the middle of the track and showed a light, and this man was at my left hand some seven feet in advance when the train struck; I was delayed for half an hour at the Boston Depot, but could not tell the reasons; start the train when made up and put into the depot; the depot master and assistants make up the train; sometimes start on time; have been on the road twenty-one years, and during that time there have been times when trains do not start on time; the camp-meeting has deranged the starting time by there being heavy trains; there has been a good deal more derangement the last ten days than usual; delays occur in Boston more than at any other point; have never made complaint of making up a train or time of starting; receive orders in running time from Superintendent; start when behind time as soon as possible without any signal; Superintendent has never complained of my starting behind time during the term of my employment; LUNT, the depot-master, said to me on the night of the disaster that the Superintendent wanted him to get out of the depot as soon as possible; did not receive any caution on that night; did know that express-train was to follow; with ordinary delays, express would not reach my train before arriving at Revere; did not speak to any one, as regards the starting of the express-train, and had no more than the usual anxiety on the night in question; after the collision neither of the engines on my train were disabled, to my knowledge; dispatched my engine to East Boston for help; sent a team for Superintendent PRESCOTT, and another to Chelsea; have received instructions to send for help, physicians, &c., in case of accident; did not look at my watch from the time I started until midnight; gave no orders to run faster than the usual rate that night; in case of two trains starting, the rear train is to look out for the train ahead; it was understood that that train had the right of way, and the burden of responsibility rested on the train that was following; the trains at Boston, in the absence of the Superintendent, are started by the depot-master; left with the understanding that the Superintendent would take care of the train that started after me; have made no complaint of being crowded for time; never saw before that night the Pullman train; my cars have been built several years, on the monitor pattern; did not expect that the express-train would pass before my arrival at Beverly; did not attempt to switch off; did not consider the train would overtake me; if the signal of danger is seen by an engineer, would consider him solely responsible; knew BROWN, the engineer of the express-train; never saw him intoxicated; never heard that he was an intemperate man; never knew him to use liquor; have not heard he was under the influence of liquor.

At this point the jury adjourned until tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS.

The following deaths are reported in addition to the list dispatched last night:

JACOB A. ALLEN, Lynn, Mass.

ANN RAWSON, Lynn.

JOHN F. KELLY, East Boston.

MAURICE CONNELL, No. 65 Lawson-street, Charlestown.

T. E. BANCROFT, of firm BANCROFT & PURINGTON, Lynn.

JOHN B. WELLS, No. 2 Asylum-street, Boston.

MARY A. CROWLEY, Grove-street, Boston.

The following are still unidentified: A woman, apparently about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, black hair, small, and neatly dressed in black alpaca dress; a large man, apparently forty-five or fifty years old.

WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the wounded in addition to that sent last night:

O. B. BROWNING, brother of the City Marshal of Salem; badly scalded.

Mrs. MARY LEE, of Salem; arm broken in two places.

IRA K. MANSFIELD, Salem; painfully scalded and bruised; employed at No. 76 Kilby-street, Boston.

CHAS. H. STOCKER, Lesrange-street, South Salem, arm broken and badly scalded.

Mrs. CHAS. STOCKER, Salem, arm broken and scalded. She bore her sufferings bravely while being conveyed to her home.

Mrs. GEO. A. LAMSON, Salem, scalded in the face and on the arms.

THOS. D. ASHMAN, of Salem, badly scalded.

DAVID A. WALTER, Salem, bruised.

SAMUEL E. MUDGE, Boston, badly scalded.

THOS. HUTCHINSON, a boy, Chelsea, bruised and scalded.

DWIGHT PROUDIE, of the firm of JACKSON, MANDILAND & DANIELS, Franklin-street, Boston, badly bruised and scalded.

An old gentleman named HOKEY or HOOKEY, seventy years of age, was very badly scalded. He lives on Shawmut-avenue, and was on his way to Peabody to see his wife.

EDWARD HALEY, who resides at No. 61 East Chester Park, was scalded on the head and hands, and crippled in feet and legs. He was in the third car from the engine.

FRANK B. COTTON, of Boston, was painfully scalded about the face, but is getting along well.

D. A. WALTER, severely bruised.

ASABEL POLLEY, residing at No. 29 Shawmut-avenue, badly scalded.

WALTER GOODWIN, Lynn, badly scalded and bruised.

Mr. BARTOL, Lynn, bruised and scalded.

DELIA RICKER, Lynn.

The wounded still lying in the various hospitals in this city are carefully attended. Many persons have volunteered their services, and kindness and thoughtfulness are displayed on every hand. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Jr., who was severely scalded, is now reported out of danger.

THE DEAD.

The name WM. A. SEELE, among the dead in yesterday's dispatch, should have been WILLIAM A. SELFE, of Beverly. He was a member of the firm of ROYCE, TUCK & CO., dealers in millinery goods, No. 43 Milk-street. He was returning home from a business tour in Nantucket, Edgartown and other places, when his career of usefulness was brought to a sudden end. Rev. Dr. SUMNER R. MASON, of Cambridgeport, one of the killed, was for more than seventeen years the pastor of the First Baptist Church and society of that city, where he leaves a widow and six children and a large social circle to mourn his loss. He was on his way to Beverly to exchange with a brother pastor, and was seated in the doomed car when overtaken by the fatal train. His remains, when identified, were taken to Cambridgeport late yesterday afternoon, the sad news of his death having preceded them but a few hours. The afternoon services at his church were suspended, and a solemn recognition of the community's bereavement was observed in every countenance, when the fact of his death generally became known. Dr. MASON was of the Puritan order of mind, and quite rigid in his theological opinions. He was so strongly opposed to running horse-cars on Sunday that he declined to exchange with his brother ministers who used them. He was a man of the highest personal character, and universally esteemed by those who differed from him on theological points. Next to his work as a clergyman and the pastor of a large and influential society, his labors upon the School Committee of Cambridge may be named. He was a strong advocate of popular education, and did much to make the schools of that city worthy of public confidence.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

The most wonderful escape was that of P. N. CARTER, a resident of Somerville, who was in the rear car into which the express-engine ran. His statement made to me is as follows:

I was standing in the front part of the rear car looking out of the door on the platform. Suddenly I heard a rushing noise and great commotion in the car, and looking round saw the crowd of passengers rushing over the seats and through the aisles, and the locomotive coming like fury after them. The next moment I was driven out of the door and, somehow, under the cars, and I plunged along some little distance, half conscious and half unconscious. I was finally brought up by a pile of broken timbers, and crawling out, I found I wasn't much hurt. I turned to and helped the crowd get out my companions in the wrecked car less fortunate than I. We pulled off the roof, finding the imprisoned could not be got out any other wey, and then saw an awful sight. The dead and dying were piled on to each other, wedged into the sides of the car and under and on top of the boiler. On top of the boiler were a dozen or so of the dead.

Another passenger, whose name I did not learn, also escaped most miraculously. He says he was sitting in the last seat in the rear car, and when the engine of the express came on, was looking out of the rear window. The cow-catcher cut into the car like a keen blade, and threw the seat which he occupied and himself with it some rods to the side of the track. He was tossed some distance in the air, and as he sped along he remembers catching a glimpse of the name of the wrecking engine, illuminated by the horrid glare of its lights. Some of his ribs were broken, but he managed to get away with but trifling assistance. Mr. J. A. MUNDORN, another passenger on the train, and in this car, makes the following statement:

I will give you a brief account how I escaped death on Saturday evening on the Beverly train. I was on a seat in the front part of the rear car—the car that was so completely telescoped. After hearing the crash, I remember nothing until I found myself on the floor of the car, with what seemed to be a ton's weight on top weighing me down, so that I could neither move hand or foot; I could hardly breathe, and all I could hear was groans and cries for help; but I suppose the extreme anguish and pain from which those alive were suffering caused them to change their positions; so as to give me a chance to extricate myself so far as to let me rest on my left elbow. I gained a little relief and renewed my exertions and rose a little higher. I then encountered obstructions in the shape of hot steam, which was so intense that I was obliged to lie on the floor again in order to obtain air. At that moment I heard a word of encouragement from outside saying, "All right." I renewed my efforts again, and found the window, when some kind hand pulled me out. I forgot then all I passed through, and by turning my attention with what strength I had in rescuing others who were still confined. Two poor creatures died while I was giving them water after they were taken out. When all the wounded were placed in car for Boston, a gentleman took me, with some others, to Lynn. After the train started from Boston the passengers seemed to feel uneasy. The conductor stopped the train near Somerville. He did not seem to know what to do, but I think one man was sent out in the rear with a lantern, and walked up some distance. I think it was then I saw the light of the Express train halting for us to go on. One young lady felt so uneasy she got out and did not return.

The boy HUTCHINSON, whose name is given in the additional list of the wounded, makes a very important statement, as it tends to show what was done by the officials before the accident:

He states that he was standing on the platform of the last car, and at Everett the Pullman train was seen approaching, and signaled to stop by waving a lantern from the platform where he was standing. It stopped a short distance from them and then proceeded. When they stopped at Revere, he saw the head-light of the same train approaching round a cured. With a scream he rushed inside the car. A lady near the door exclaiming, "My God!" and before he had passed half way to the end he heard the crash, and knew no more till he found himself crawling out of the wreck and was drawn to the platform on the express-car.

Mr. JOHN J. WHITCOMB, foreman of the *Evening Transcript*, who was on the Pullman train, writes the following exceedingly interesting statement of the shock there, and the scenes he saw on and off the cars:

Our party consisted of four ladies, three gentlemen and two children. Two of the gentlemen of our number and myself decided to go forward into the smoking-car, where there was plenty of room. The train was running at "lightning speed," some say forty miles an hour, and for a few moments we hesitated to leave the car and cross the platform, but finally decided to do so, and hastily scrambled across through the blinding smoke and cinders. I was the furtherest in advance of the three in our party, and had proceeded quickly about two-thirds of the distance through the smoking-car, to a seat, and was about occupying it, with my hands resting on the back rail of the forward seat when there came a quick shrill whistle for "down breaks" and a terrible crash, the whistle and crash so near together that they were one in the din. A hasty forward glance, as I was thrown violently on the back of the forward seat, showed me the saloons at the front of the car wrecked and the larger mass apparently coming forward, bodily. we come very quickly to a stand-still, and the occupants of the smoking-car all gathered themselves up nervously, unhurt, from the various positions into which nearly all had been thrown, then, for a moment, came a panic to get out of the car, but it was only for a moment. One clear-headed and cool man shouted, "We are not hurt. Don't let us be killed by running over each other." Then all passed out orderly and slowly, for the platform at the rear, over which we had just crossed, had been wrecked and egress was difficult. A glance at the platform showed me that our escaped maiming and probable death. Alighting finally from the car the scene of horror commenced, to which our experience counts as nothing, and which it seems almost selfish to think or write about; yet, as leading to other scenes must have its place. Running quickly forward to learn the cause of the crash, first to attract attention was the seeming absence of the engine of our train in the dense darkness of the night that prevailed. At once a lurid glare burst from the wrecked cars farther along the track, and the awful magnitude of the disaster was revealed. We had struck the rear of a train ahead of us, and our engine had buried itself in one of the cars to within a few feet, not more than three, of the end of its tender. The three forward cars of the train were on fire. The first thing to do was to help a poor crushed, maimed being, who had dropped through the floor of the telescoped car, among the trucks of our engine, and assist in taking him into the Little depot just abreast of the scene of the collision. Shall I tell you of human forms seen standing erect dead, with limbs projecting out of the windows, or seen through rents in the car, mixed in confused masses of broken seats and car material, and all seething in steam, so that those who were not mercifully killed at once by the collision were mostly scalded to death? No, it is not best. The accident occurred in a sparsely-settled neighborhood and long before the citizens of the town were rallied. The willing hands of those who had escaped with life and limb unscathed were tearing away at the wrecked car in the hope of rescuing some alive. The air resounded with sturdy blows on roof and sides of the car with axes, or whatever could handiest be found to do the work. Stretchers were improvised from the depot doors, or any other available thing. The dead and wounded began to fill the little depot, and their number to extend out until the platform was covered, and each neighboring house contained some victim. I suppose before this reaches you it will have been settled who the party to blame for this terrible disaster is. I know nothing about the merits of that question. After the accident occurred the railroad people offered to do all that could be done. Men instantly ran to the front and rear to stop all approaching trains. Superintendent THOMPSON and Ex-Superintendent PRESCOTT were early on the ground to oversee the operation.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

Some of the escapes from instant death in the disaster were almost miraculous. One man from Lynn, who had been on a vacation, was returning home, with a friend sitting on the same seat. His friend was instantly killed, while he was thrown to the top of the engine and held there pressed against the ceiling of the car. He remained in that position, unable to move until the sides of the car were torn off, when he rolled down, the only injuries he sustained being those occasioned by the fall. A young man named COGGSWELL, who works in the blacksmith-shop of JOHN LOW, of Charlestown, was sitting in the car a few minutes before the collision took place, and got up to give his seat to a young lady who was standing in the aisle. He went forward and escaped without injury. When the dead were lifted out of the wreck he recognized one of the first bodies as that of the lady. JEFF ROWE, the baggage-master of the Pullman train, proved himself a perfect hero. When caught between the cars, one arm broken and both legs badly jammed, and they came to release him, he told them to take care of the rest first, as some might be hurt worse than he was. He gave directions for them how to proceed to release him, and it was nearly an hour before he was taken out by the use of saws, jack-screws, &c. There are hopes of his recovery. At the Revere Station today, all day long people have hovered about the place where the disaster occurred, gazing at the charred planks of the station platform, the broken timbers and the piles of crumpled iron. Poking about the *débris* for something suggestive of what has been, and displaying that morbid curiosity which crowds invariably display at such a time as this. A few more relics were picked up and preserved. One which first appeared to be a dirty glove, was found on examination to be the skin of a man's hand torn from near his wrist on the palm, and from the middle of the fingers on the outside. The skin of the fingers was preserved intact; every nail was left on it, and the horrible object was terribly suggestive of exquisite suffering. There was also a lady's small boot badly burned, a braid of back hair, a blood-stained pocket handkerchief, a half-melted breast-pin, a pair of delicate ear drops, sleeve-buttons, gloves and shreds of clothing.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SWAMPSCOTT.

This evening a large public meeting of the Summer residents of Swampscott was held. Speeches on the accident and what led to it were made by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. Mr. MARE, of Baltimore, and Mr. E. R. MUDGE, of this city. Resolutions of condolence with the friends of killed and of sympathy for the wounded were passed, and a committee was formed to confer with the officers of the railroad to endeavor to prevent a like occurrence. WENDELL PHILLIPS offered the following resolution, and especially to suggest whether the vastly-increased number of railway passengers does not require that our railways adopt the system of running their trains by telegraph, permitting only one train to leave a station until the train ahead has been reported as having passed the next, and if necessary express-trains shall move on separate tracks, failing in which, railways shall be forbidden to allow any train to leave a central station after time fixed on time-table. Similar public meetings are to be held in Lynn and Salem, and possibly in this city.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

The railroad officials are exceedingly reticent about the affair, evidently having determined to say nothing to any one until forced to tell all they know before the Coroner's Jury. A few additional facts have been, however, learned. It is declared as from official sources that the train left the eastern depot in Boston at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, and the Pullman Express at three minutes after 8 o'clock, making an interval of twenty-three minutes between them. But there are many who still assert that the way train was fifteen minutes, if not more, late at the start. Superintendent PRESCOTT says he cautioned the conductor of the express-train to look out for the Beverly local, and says that the conductor also cautioned BROWN, the engineer. That the express was driven rapidly, many are found to declare, though the engineer's friends are stubborn in their declaration that he was driving his engine very slowly and carefully. The statement of a trustworthy State Constable, who is stationed at North Chelsea, is very important on this point. When the express-train passed him he saw that it was moving with unusual velocity, and remarked to his friend, "That train goes like lightning." Knowing that the accommodation had passed a short time before, he felt anxious, and the crash a few minutes afterward realized his worst fears. He distinctly heard it, although a mile or more distant from him. He says that the express was moving at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour at least. Another gentleman, a passenger, says that the express-train was going at full speed, running considerably over thirty miles an hour. The inference seems to be, taking all things into view, that the engineer of the express-train forgot that he had an accommodation train in front of him, running out of time late. He certainly had all proper warning before he left the Eastern Railroad depot in Boston. The greatest carelessness seems to have been on his part and on that of the conductor of his train, though it it is the general feeling that both the Superintendent, in starting the accommodation shortly before the express, and the conductor of the former, in delaying along the road and by the station, and not running off on a switch sooner, were far off from blameless. It seems that the local train was about moving off on to a switch when the accident occurred, but it appears that nothing beyond showing a signal at the station was done to warn the approaching express. No one was sent back with a lantern, or to signal in any way. The light at the station could barely be seen, if at all, in season to prevent a collision, the night being very misty and dark. The conductor in his statement at the inquest says that he did not hurry, because he supposed the express-train was to look out for his train. This seems to be his defense. A good deal is also said against the Company for not having sufficient cars. It was the scarcity of cars that made the make up of local trains a work of confusion and delay. The extra crowd attending the camp-meeting had called all the Company had into service.

A SURVIVOR'S STATEMENT.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following narrative of a survivor:

"CHAS. T. STORY, of the firm of CHAS. T. STORY & Co., No. 121 Shawmut-avenue, with his wife and little daughter, was on his way to Beverly to visit some friends, and took passage on the accommodation train. His statement is as follows:

I went to the Eastern Railroad Station on Saturday evening in time to take the 7¼ accommodation train for Beverly. There was a large number of passengers waiting for the same train, and a great deal of impatience was manifested because it was so late. It was 7¾ o'clock when the train came in which was to go out again. A grand rush was made for seats, and they were filled so quick that we could not get seats together. We were in the first passenger-car, the third from the rear, near the door. I sat in the seat with a gentleman whom I supposed to be a season ticket-holder from the fact that the conductor merely nodded to him when he took up the tickets. I held my little girl in my arms, and my wife sat in the seat directly behind me with another lady whom I did not know. The aisles of the cars were all crowded. When we reached Somerville there was a stop, and the whistle sounded. It was something unusual, and created a good deal of excitement in the car. The windows were all shoved up, and the passengers looked out. The conductor, who was taking up tickets, called out, 'Please keep your seats; there is no danger!' The woman who was sitting with my wife appeared a good deal troubled, and said: 'There is something wrong about the train; I know there is something going to happen.' Just after we left Somerville the gentleman in the seat with me put his head out of the window, and said, 'The express-train is behind us; I can see it.' The passengers all seemed to feel nervous, as if they had some premonition of what was coming. We made the regular stop at Revere, and had just got under way, moving very slowly, when the crash came. Although the window was open, I did not hear the whistle. The shock threw down some who were standing in the aisle, and also threw my child out of my arms. I always supposed that in a collision of the kind the blow came like a thunderclap and was over, but here it was a long, grinding crash, lasting, it seemed to me, fully five seconds. Instantaneous with the first sensation the lights were extinguished, and inside the cars it was total darkness. Some one called out, 'The danger is all over—don't be afraid!' The passengers were trampling over one another in their fright and excitement, and I called out the same words. For a second it seemed as if they would have some effect, but the next instant a man near the rear door shouted: 'The car is on fire!' and the excitement was fiercer than ever. We all got out at last. My wife had fainted and I laid her on the grass, telling my little girl to stand by her while I helped the others rescue the injured. All this time the air was filled with the shrieks and groans of the wounded and the excited cries of the unhurt passengers and those who happened to be in the vicinity. Men were running about in the greatest excitement, and for a few minutes there was no system of action. The engine had struck the rear car full in the centre, entering about two-thirds of the way, carrying passengers and seats before it in a crushed and confused mass to the forward end of the car. The blow broke the cap of the engine, and the boiling steam poured in full volume among them, scalding those who were not already crushed to death. Several gentlemen, residents of Revere, and passengers, with more presence of mind than the rest, began to tear off the sides of the car to release the sufferers. After several ineffectual attempts a strong rope was procured and the sides pulled away. As fast as we could get at the bodies we carried them into the depot and laid them on the floor. The wounded in both cars were taken to the nearest houses and cared for, excepting the most seriously injured, who were placed in the Pullman car to be taken to Boston. The only man I saw injured on the express train was the baggage-master. He was at the brake at the rear of the baggage-car when the collision occurred, so he said, and was caught between the platforms of the two cars front and rear. He was sitting upon the platform of the baggage-car, the other one lapping over and resting upon his thighs. One of his hands was terribly bruised. He was in that position over an hour, and yet bore his pain with the greatest fortitude, talking with the men around him constantly. A jackscrew was finally procured, and he was taken out and put on board the Pullman car. One of the first men I saw when I got out of the car was a young man, well dressed, holding up his hands, with his face apparently scalded and bruised. The blood was dripping from his fingers. I asked him if he was hurt. He said, 'I don't know; I feel all on fire.' I looked and saw that his clothes had been nearly stripped from his back, and he was somewhat, but not seriously burned. He was very anxious to know if his face was disfigured. I told him 'No,' when all at once he threw up his hands, and with a yell ran up the track as fast as he could, and I saw no more of him. A moment after I saw a woman lying upon the grass, her right arm fearfully crushed between the elbow and shoulder, and her face badly scalded. She must have been suffering intense pain. I asked her what I could do for her. She replied: 'There are others hurt a great deal worse than I am. Go, and attend to them. I can bear it.' She was taken to a house near by and laid upon the floor, with a bundle of bloody clothes for a pillow. She would not let the doctor attend to her injuries until she knew that the others had been seen to. There were several others badly hurt in the same house. After the train had been thoroughly cleared I got my wife and little girl a place to stay, and got on a Lynn horse car. I went to Lynn and spread the news, and a train was sent up."

A Negro Disturbance in Danville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—SI. JOHNSON, a negro, is in jail in Danville, Ky., on a charge of incendiary. A rumor was circulated last night that the Kuklux were coming to the town to take him out, and soon a hundred or more negroes, armed, stationed themselves around the jail. Toward morning, a false alarm was sounded of the approach of the Kuklux, and the negroes rushed into the street, firing some hundreds of shots and wounding a few of themselves. The town is in a state of great excitement.

FRANCE.

The Thiers Committee Report on Prolongation—A Presidency Under the Authority of the Assembly—Exciting Scenes.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—In the Assembly M. RIVET read the report of the Committee appointed to consider the motion for the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS. The report concludes by submitting the following decree, and recommending its adoption:

"The Assembly, considering itself entitled to constituent powers, which have not been exercised hitherto solely from force of circumstances; and considering that meanwhile the relative stability of existing institutions is requisite, decrees:

First—That M. THIERS take the title of President and continue to exercise executive powers under the authority of the Assembly.

Second—That the President promulgate and insure the execution of the laws passed by the Assembly; that he reside at the seat of the Assembly; that he participate in its deliberations on giving notice of his intention to do so; and that he appoint or dismiss Ministers, who shall be responsible to the Assembly.

Third—That the President also be responsible to the Assembly for his acts."

M. DUFAURE declared that the decree lacked an expression of confidence in M. THIERS, and he moved that it be amended by the addition of an eulogistic paragraph. After a scene of great excitement debate on the Committee's report was fixed for Wednesday. It is reported that the Committee had previously considered and rejected M. DUFAURE'S amendment. The situation is critical.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

A Good Understanding Arrived at by the Three Powers—A Common Policy to be Adopted.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* confirms the report that a second meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors has been arranged, and states that it will take place probably on the 7th of September, at Salzburg. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will be accompanied by Count VON BEUST. A firm basis was laid at Gastein for relations whereby Germany and Austria are to assume a joint attitude. Italy has unconditionally agreed to the same policy, and communications have passed between the three Governments looking to the establishment of a complete understanding.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The *New Free Press* of this city confirms the reports of the *entente cordiale* between Austria and Germany.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Affairs in Spain—Amnesty Promised—Royal Visiting Prevalent.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—King AMADEUS and the Crown Prince of Italy reviewed the troops yesterday. An amnesty for political offenses will be issued immediately. The Empress EUGENIE is expected to arrive here in a few days.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The King of the Belgians has arrived here. His Majesty visited the International Exhibition today.

WIESBADEN, Aug. 28.—The Kings of Denmark and Greece respectively, father and brother to the Princess ALEXANDRA, are visiting the Princess of WALES, at Langen Schwalbach, near this place.

LONG BRANCH.

The Grand Ball at the Continental—Colored Officers Refused Admittance.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 28.—The grand military and civic ball, complimentary to Mr. W. B. BORROWS, by his guests and friends, came off tonight in the immense dining room of the Continental Hotel. The full Ninth Regiment Band, consisting of one hundred pieces, furnished the music. The dining-room was used exclusively for dancing, a temporary platform having been erected, reaching from the dining-room to the southern wing, for the use of promenaders. This platform was brilliantly illuminated by means of calcium lights. There were no decorations. A large crowd of people came down in the afternoon trains for the purpose of attending. Fully 4,000 persons of both sexes were on the floor at one time. The programme included seventeen dances, and it was nearly morning when the highly-successful affair broke up.

Major GAUL and Capt. WATSON, of the Second Battalion Massachusetts Colored Volunteer Militia, were present, but were refused admittance. Among the many distinguished guests present were His Excellency Gov. Randolph, Gens. McClellan, Sherman, Schofield, Peters, Hatfield and Robinson; Hon. Mr. Stockton; N. Perry of Newark; Henry E. Bemis of Chicago; H. D. Booth of Chicago; Samuel Laird, Jeremiah T. Smith, Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., Lieut.-Col. Braine, Major Hitchcock, Hon. Geo. Gilbert, Col. Charles A. Fredericks; Capts. Pryor, Fuller, Courtney and Blaney; Lieuts. Wood, Talman, Montgomery, Boland, and Kirkland; Staff Officers—Capts. Hooker, Blanchard, Robinson, Tobey and Manson; Theo. Moss, Esq.; Col. Steenberg and Staff, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Troy; Col. Sterry and Staff, Sixth Regiment; Col. Stauff and Staff, Ninety-sixth Regiment; Quarter-master Wm. C. Rogers, Twenty-second Regiment; Wm. M. Fliess; E. W. Smith, Managing Director; B. Kimble, of the Passenger Department, and H. H. Mangam and E. C. Morse, of the freight department; Capt. Tilton, of the *Plymouth Rock*; Capt. Lesly, of the *Jesse Hoyt*; Messrs. Doyer, Robinson, De Hart and Shrivewick, of Boston, officers of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company in uniform. Among the many ladies the belles of the evening were the following: Mrs. Col. Hooker, Mrs. H. V. Bemis, Mrs. Capt. Blanchard, Miss Minnie Crosby, Miss Jennie Fulton, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Mrs. Jeremiah T. Smith, Mrs. Roland Daws, Mrs. Alfred Hadden, Mrs. E. McClave, Mrs. W. E. Rockafeller, Miss Blanche E. Landry, Miss Minnie Morse, Mrs. Samuel Laird, Mrs. Roland, Mrs. Davis, Miss Annie Ellett and Mrs. Capt. Fuller.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains since Sunday night. Fresh south-west and south-east winds have been experienced on the Middle Atlantic. The area of low barometer which was in the lower Missouri Valley, has moved north-eastward, and is now central on upper Lake Michigan. The pressure has fallen with cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States; southerly winds, with cloud and rain in the Middle and Eastern States and the lake region; clearing weather from Wisconsin to Kansas, and thence to Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer on Lake Michigan will probably move north-eastward without much additional rain, except on the lower lakes. South-westerly winds, with partially cloudy weather and local rains, for the Atlantic States, pleasant and clearing weather for the Ohio Valley and Gulf States, and cool north-westerly winds for Wisconsin and westward.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston, S. C.—The Disease Yielding to Treatment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—No new cases of yellow fever have been discovered within the last twenty-four hours. The whole number of persons now sick hardly exceeds a dozen. The disease seems to yield readily to medical treatment, except in cases which were neglected in the early stages. The apprehension of an epidemic is gradually subsiding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The temporary closing of the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at that port, has been considered here, and it is possible that owing to the fact that the Collector, the Deputy Collector, and most, if not all of the clerks are unacclimated to that part of the country, the Custom-house may be closed for thirty days, or until the disease reported to be in existence there has subsided.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Boutwell's Views on the Financial Policy—His Relations With the President—The Weather Probabilities—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary BOUTWELL will, it is announced, make two or three addresses in Ohio during the canvass. There is a good deal of eagerness to learn what he will say about the financial policy of the country, and it is felt that the views he may give expression to will have great weight in the coming political contest. The country may be sure that the Secretary will not advise Republicans to let the elections go by default this year in order to prevent the renomination of the President next. All the stories that have been circulated in regard to any jealousy existing between him and President GRANT are exceedingly absurd, and no one laughs at them with more heartiness than the Secretary himself.

THE WEATHER PROPHET.

Prof. ABBY, who makes up at the Signal Office the synopsis of weather events and probabilities, is Director of the Observatory at Chicago, and is only temporarily engaged at his present work. Some concern is felt at the prospect of this labor falling into the hands of some other person. The trustworthy nature of the predictions has become already so well established, that those who know how they have been worked up fear that nobody but the Professor can do the work.

PERSONAL.

Nothing has been heard here directly from Gen. WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census, since he first arrived in England; but it is understood he is returning on the steamer which left Liverpool last Wednesday, in company with Mr. BOWLES.

THE NEW LOAN.

National Bank Subscriptions Received Yesterday by Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—JAY COOKE & CO. report the following positive subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds:

Fourth National Bank, Pittsburg	$201,000
First National Bank, Cleveland, (additional)	148,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Westminster, Md.	34,000
National State, Poultney, Vt.	80,000
National of West Virginia, Wheeling, West Va.	31,000
National State, Princeton, N. J.	30,000
Second National, Leavenworth	50,000
First National, Maquoketa, Iowa	12,000
Merchants' National, Burlington, Iowa	10,000
Second National, Pitsburg	100,000
Hungerford National, Adams, N. Y.	23,000
First National, Union Springs, N. Y.	17,000
First National, Kendallville, Ohio	95,000
Philadelphia National, Philadelphia	500,000
Southwark National, Philadelphia	119,500
First National, Middletown, Conn.	11,000
Thames National, Norwich, Conn.	500,000
First National, Lexington, Ky.	30,000
Farmers' National, Virginia, Ill.	150,000
First National, Jamestown, N. Y.	23,000
First National, Waterloo, N. Y.	50,000
First National, Beverley, Ohio	25,000
Salt National, Syracuse, N. Y.	23,000
Middlesex County National, Middletown, Conn.	100,000
Wickford National, Wickford, R. I.	42,000
First National, Red Hook, N.Y.	7,500
First National, Hornellsville, N. Y.	31,000
City National, Binghamton, N. Y.	20,000
Conway National, South Deerfield, Mass	150,000
First National, Carbondale, Penn	110,000
Monadnock National, East Jeffrey, N. H	50,000
First National, Warren, Ohio	100,000
G. Parrish Ogden, Troy, N. Y.	3,000
Second National, New-York	25,000
Bank of Commerce, New-York	100,000
National Bank, Maine	50,000
San Antonio National, Texas	115,000
Merchants' National, Galena, Ohio	66,500
National, Wrentham, Mass	45,000
Second National, Lansing	10,000
First National, Cincinnati	11,000
Merchants' National, Cincinnati	200,000
First National, Ottumwa, Iowa	60,000
Elliott National, Boston, Mass	200,000
National, of Providence, R. I.	335,000
First National, McConnellsville, Ohio	25,000
Fourth National, Cincinnati, Ohio	4,200
First National, Union, Ohio	55,000
First National, Fort Wayne, Ind	50,000
National of Boston	25,000
Exchange National, Weston, West Virginia	50,000
Farmers' National, Amsterdam, N. Y.	46,000
First National, Clinton, Mass	50,000
First National, Lowville, N. Y.	15,000
First National, Easton, North Easton, Mass	10,000
First National, West Meriden, Conn	48,000
Merchants' National, New-York	1,000,000
First National, Albion, N. Y.	100,000
First National, Syracuse, N. Y.	75,000
First National, Madison, Ind	20,000
First National, Mansfield, Ohio	100,000

Operations in London—The Scrip at Par and the Bonds at 91.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Messrs. JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO. have this morning issued the allotment letters of the new loan. The amount awarded is seventy per cent. of each subscription. The announcement is well received. The scrip is quoted at par and the bonds at 91.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

On Saturday, MOORE's nail factory, and LORDLEY's furniture factory, and a spice mill, St. John, N. B., were destroyed by fire. MOORE's loss is $25,000, uninsured, and LORDLEY's $2,500, insured. Seventy-five workmen are thrown out of employment.

A telegram from Rome says: "The rumor that Gen. MENABREA has been appointed arbitrator on the part of Italy upon the *Alabama* claims, proves to be incorrect. No selection has yet been made for that position by King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The British steamer *Linda*, which left Portland, on Saturday, for Yarmouth, N. S., ran ashore on High-head near the latter port, in a thick fog, Sunday night, and will probably become a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Philadelphia Rifle Club began yesterday with a parade of the organization, comprising 1,800 members.

The Postmaster-General yesterday appointed JOHN J. KNAPP, of Michigan, as Special Agent to investigate mail depredations in Michigan and Indiana, vice CHARLES REDFIELD, removed.

FRANK GUYLD, a brakeman on a freight-train on the Erie Railway, lost his left arm by being caught between the bumpers of two cars in Elmira on Sunday morning.

The *Martin's Industry*, light-vessel, off the entrance of Port Royal, S. C., has been driven from her station into port. Another vessel will be placed in a few days.

The planing mills at Jackson, Mich., owned by BENNETT, KNICKERBOCKER & Co., were burned yesterday. Loss $100,000; insured for $50,000.

All the Yabra villages in Algeria have been destroyed, and the rebels are attacking the tribes which remain faithful to the French Government.

The ships *Typhoon*, Capt. NEILSON, built at Portsmouth, N. H., and owned in Singapore, and the —— *Keeling*, have been wrecked. Several lives were lost in each vessel.

The *Siècle* has an editorial in favor of the proposal of the London Workmen's Society that the Communist prisoners be allowed to emigrate to Lower Canada.

The Cecelia Singing Society of Albany reached Poughkeepsie today, and were received by the Poughkeepsie Germania and Newburg Maennerchor Societies.

The gale at Swampscott, Mass., on Sunday night, unroofed the Lincoln House, and demolished nearly all the bathing-houses on the beach.

JAMES ROGERS, the defaulting cashier of the Pejepscot National Bank, of Brunswick, Me., was yesterday committed in default of $20,000 bail.

Returns from Summers County, West Virginia, give 120 majority for the Convention. It will be two weeks before the official returns are all in, but a small majority is conceded.

The Monastery Mills, belonging to the Wappist Monks, at Gethsemane, Nelson County, Ky., were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss $14,000.

SAMUEL BEENE was killed in Philadelphia yesterday by an elevator falling upon him.

The Prussians will evacuate the forts near Paris, possibly on the 5th of September.

The deaths in Paris for the past week were 828 in number, and included six from cholera.

Baron VON ARNIM, the German negotiator, remains at Versailles.

Gen. DUCROT has been appointed Military Commander at Bourges, France.

A MOBILE WESTFIELD.

Repetition of the Staten Island Ferry Slaughter.

A Rotten Boiler Kills and Maims Over Seventy-Five Excursionists.

The Steamer Ocean Wave Blown Up at Her Wharf.

THE SHATTERED HULL SINKS.

Details and Incidents of the Melancholy Calamity.

Where and When the Steamer Was Constructed.

Frequent Warnings of Steam-Boat Inspectors Unheeded.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.—The low-pressure steamer *Ocean Wave* exploded her boiler at 5½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at the wharf at Point Clear. There were about 200 excursionists on board, fifty to sixty of whom were killed and wounded. A portion of the bodies were brought to this city by the steamers *Fountain* and *Annie* last night.

The others will be brought here today. Efforts are being made for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned. The cause of the disaster has not been ascertained, and an investigation will be made. Out of seven persons comprising one creole family, six were killed. The Captain, engineer and pilot were killed. Only three of the officres escaped.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The *Register* of today has the following account of the disaster to the river steamer *Ocean Wave*:

The steamer *Ocean Wave* (low pressure) left the city on Sunday morning, with about 200 passengers on board, for an excursion to Fish River, about twenty miles from the city. On the return trip, the boat reached Point Clear at 5 P. M., and was made fast. The band and part of the passengers went ashore, and, after the lapse of half an hour, the whistle was blown and all returned to the boat. They had just got on board, when the boiler exploded with great force, followed by a rumbling, hissing sound, and fragments of the timbers of the boat and metal of the boiler were thrown in every direction. The forward part of the cabin was carried away, and the chimney fell upon the after-cabin and crushed it. The boat almost immediately sunk, and her bow is now submerged.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

About sixty or seventy persons were killed or injured by the explosion. So far the bodies of nineteen dead, eight of whom are ladies, have been recovered. Twenty-eight wounded persons have been brought to the city, and one of them, a girl, has since died. The scene was appalling. Wilder scenes of grief were seldom witnessed. The frantic cries of the survivors in lamentation for their lost wives, children, parents, brothers and sisters, were agonizing to all who had human sympathies. Many of the passengers were little children, and little hats and bonnets came ashore to tell of the little victims beneath the waves. The Captain, WM. EATON, swam for some time with both legs broken. A boat reached him just too late, and he went down. The two pilots were killed; the firemen were all killed, and the engineer and his wife severely injured. It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss of lives. By some it is supposed that at least thirty or forty persons are still buried in the *débris* of the wreck or at the bottom of the bay. A diver has gone to the scene of the disaster.

A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY.

The accident has cast a gloom over the whole city, and universal sadness prevails. The streets are crowded with people and the excitement and feeling is intense. The *Ocean Wave* has been for some time considered an unsafe boat, and has always been an unlucky one. A criminal responsibility rests somewhere, and it should be visited upon those to whose recklessness and incapacity the disaster is attributable. The appearance of the boiler indicated that it had yielded through rottenness, as it had been torn apart in a long seam. Had it exploded with greater violence the destruction would have been more general. The force of the explosion was directed upward and forward.

HISTORY OF THE BOAT.

[The steam-boat *Ocean Wave* was built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1854, and was a low pressure steamer of 333 76-100 tons register, and was employed as a freight boat in Mobile Bay, and was also frequently used as an excursion steamer. She was seventeen years old, and was not in a very good condition. The United States Local Inspectors of the Tenth Supervising District have had occasion several times to compel her owners more fully to comply with the Steam-boat laws. The first complaint made against this boat last year was for not having on board the required number of life-preservers, and subsequently the local Inspectors—JOHN W. YOUMAN, of hulls, and EDWARD P. SPRAGUE, of boilers—ordered extensive repairs to both hull and boilers. It is not known that the *Ocean Wave's* boiler has been changed since she was built in 1854.]

THE HALIFAX RACES.

Arrival of the Crews—Who Want Smooth and Who Rough Water—The Paris Crew will only Race in Smooth.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—All the crews are now here, and the great four-oared race will take place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. With the exception of the Prior, all the crews want smooth water. The boat of the Prior crew being larger than the rest, they would have an advantage in rough water. The Taylor Winship crew is now the favorite of the English crews. The St. John Paris crew is rather a favorite, but the Americans are freely backing the American crews, who are rowing well. There is a good deal of betting on the Paris crew, with reservations, however, that if the crew does not start, owing to rough water, the bets will be off.

The Regatta Committee publish a notice this morning, requesting steamers and other vessels to avoid obstructing the course. Visitors are constantly arriving in large numbers.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 28.—It is understood here that the Paris Crew will not row at the Halifax regatta, unless the water be smooth.

Another Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The mountain steamer *Viola Belle* sunk on Smith's Bar, Missouri River, last night, and is a total loss. She was valued at $16,500, and insured for $11,000, of which $800 is in the Independent, Boston, and the balance in Western companies.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

An Ex-Holiday—The Trials at Versailles—The Case of Courbet—A Plea for Jourde—Progress of the Prosecution—About French Legislators—M. Thiers and the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

The grand fête of the 15th of August has again come, bringing with it a sombre, heavily-charged sky and a general air of depression. It is a fête day without a fête, a holiday without amusement, for although the Government did not dare forbid the public to celebrate the day according to custom, it made every possible effort to render it as sad and disagreeable as a Boston Sunday. The working classes, who have been accustomed to have this day as their own, would have made a strong protest had it been disregarded. Therefore, it was necessary to close the public offices, but the Government took advantage of the occasion to say that the fête was kept not because it had been made a national holiday by the Bonapartes, but because it is Assumption, a fête of the Church. In this way the laboring people will not have much of a festival. There are none of the souvenirs of other times, when Paris was brightened and scoured for days and days before, and its streets made gay by the appearance of thousands of new and brilliant uniforms. On that day every soldier had a new ribbon to his military medal, there was a parade which was well seeing, all the theatres gave special performances, there were splendid fireworks in the evening—in fine, it was the birthday of NAPOLEON I. and the 4th of July of France. But the present Government intends to change all that. The pure Republicans, who prate so much about the greatness and glory of France, cannot endure the name of the man who made that glory for them; and so the fête of NAPOLEON is to be shunted off into history, and a new holiday chosen by the powers that shall be.

THE TRIALS AT VERSAILLES.

The trial of the prisoners at Versailles presents a striking example of the difference between the French mode of eliciting testimony and our own. I have a theory that our system is radically wrong, and our trial by jury little better than a humbug. By this I do not mean to say that the French system is a model, but I believe it is better than ours. No American lawyer could follow these trials without getting in a fidget at the delivery of testimony, and he would make a score of mental "objections" at every piece of evidence. And it is this very word which makes our system a bad one. There is not one witness in ten who can tell a straight intelligible story if brought up at every moment by an "objection," or who is snubbed at each new effort to tell what he knows by a "I don't care what you heard, or said, or thought, or what was told you; I want to know what you *know*." No one can deny that the object of this kind of professional bullying is to confound and confuse a witness, and make him contradict himself, or that it is a bad way of getting at the truth. The Tichborne case offers good examples of the points I would make. Here a witness is permitted, and even encouraged, to go on in his own way, telling what he thought and what he heard; leading questions, which would make one of our lawyers bristle like a porcupine, are frequently asked, and all with the object of getting out the truth, or of showing some way of getting at it. A witness' evidence may not be valuable in itself, yet in his discursive way he may mention names, or bring to light some man who, later, may know all about the matter. The objection is that this has its effect upon the jury; but if jurors are competent to throw out testimony, as they are frequently called upon to do, (witness the Tichborne case, and Eltham murder trial,) they are competent to decide between real and hearsay evidence. Here trials are conducted in the most familiar manner, Judge and prisoner often debating points of law, and holding a sort of running conversation with the witness upon the stand. Thus the terror inspired by a Court of justice is very soon removed, and a witness enters into a familiar conversation which soon brings out all that he knows. But even under this clever system nothing has yet been proven against the accused except what we all knew before, that they were members of the Commune, that the hostages were shot and Paris fired. All attempts to prove that FERRE was at La Roquette when the hostages were shot have failed. Not a single crime has been proven upon ASSI or JOURDE. On the contrary, despite the coloring given to the reports, these men have been presented in a better light than that given them by the "friends of order and justice," and by such journals as the *Gaulois* and *Figaro*. Speaking of journals, I must notice the *Patrie*, which refuses to say anything more against these men until M. RANC is taken from the Municipal Council and put upon trial with his *confrères* of the Commune. If the fact of his being elected by sixty thousand voters is made an excuse for him, then must the rest be excused also, for they received a proportionally larger vote for the Commune, and COURBET was elected by over fifty thousand votes at a time when the lists were materially reduced.

THE CASE OF COURBET.

It is a remarkable fact that not a single witness has a word against the painter of Ornans. M. SIMON, M. ARAGO and a number of other officials speak in his favor. "He is a great, good-natured child, with *bizarre* ideas now and then, but always ready to drop them, who knows nothing at all about politics, or if he does, too much wrapped up in art to care." An attempt was made to fasten the destruction of the Column Vendome upon COURBET, and one witness swore that he saw him in a jacket mounting the column by a ladder. The idea was simply ridiculous, for COURBET never wore a jacket, and it is not probable that he ever trusted his round figure to the rounds of a ladder. But for many years he has called for the demolition of the column as a disgrace to art, the figures being badly done, and he showed that the movement against it began as far back as 1819. The men of September discussed its destruction, and it was COURBET who induced JULES SIMON not to remove the statue upon it. The painter further said that he had been officially engaged in saving works of art since the 4th of September, which JULES SIMON could not deny, and that in destroying the column, the Commune had only gone on in the way of the Government of September, which began by changing the names of streets, throwing down the statue from the Pont de Neuilly, the equestrian statue of the Emperor on the Louvre, the statues of the Empress JOSEPHINE and Prince EUGENE, and continued to tear down the "N's" and the "E's" with other royal and imperial insignia to the end of the term. Yet this man is upon the prisoner's bench, while M. RANC sits at the Luxembourg.

AN EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Of JOURDE, also, all spoke well. I do not hesitate to say that he has a grand character. All that he did seems to have been to prevent others from doing worse, and he conducted the finances in a way to shame his predecessor. Certain it is that M. PICARD increased his rate of living and his bank account, besides furnishing a large sum of money to be spent in a journal. Although paying out millions daily, JOURDE remained a poor man. An attempt to prove extravagance on his part failed most signally, for it was found that he changed in no way his mode of living; he occupied with his *maîtresse* and little girl a modest apartment, and the sensible girl continued to wash his linen with her own hands, as she had done before. Besides, a keeper of a small restaurant testified that JOURDE and his family had taken their meals with him for a long time, and had eaten there every day, he could swear. The man showed his accounts to prove that JOURDE'S bill was only 260 francs for the entire period of the Commune—barely, with strict economy, two weeks living at Versailles. Both the Court and the audience were confounded.

PROGRESS OF THE PROSECUTION.

I said that there were many points in favor of these men, and from time to time they made decided hits—enough so to puzzle and embarrass the Court and to put the Commissaire of the Republic in a towering rage. Thus far the Court has frowned upon all attempts to show the connection between the 4th of September and the 18th of March, although I, in company with many others, have always maintained that one is the logical sequence of the other. Was it worse to overthrow the miserable Government of the National Defense, which had done no end of harm, than for that Government to overthrow the Empire, which had been guilty of mistakes? If the men of September were excused by a vote of the people, those of March can plead the same thing. They were largely sustained by the Parisians. M. PICARD, who was called in as a witness, was very curt in his answers that he knew nothing about the matter, and could not see why he had been summoned, but his manner gave weight to the report that the members of the last Government had, in a private meeting, resolved to adopt this line of defense. It was the only way to prevent entanglements of a perplexing nature. I believe that I have said in a letter from Versailles that M. PICARD attempted to examine the prisoners when first brought in; but his attempt soon came to an end. M. PICARD began with ASSI, who was not only haughty and imperious, but superior also, and, one may say, victorious. He observed to M. PICARD that it did not become an usurper of the 4th September to question a usurper of the 18th March. He said that if the Commune had done a good deal of harm to France, it had only imitated, unhappily, in too many points, the Government of National Defense. ASSI terminated his cutting speech by saying that if M. PICARD were not now a Minister, he would have been the first to solicit the honor of defending the insurgents before the tribunals. M. PICARD turned away, "more in sorrow than in anger," to see to what depths this man had fallen; but ASSI gave him a parting shot by saying that he should protest before the world against his own trial before M. le Ministre had been brought to the Bar.

M. THIERS AND THE ASSEMBLY.

A good portion of my last letter was devoted to the proposition of the Gauche to name M. THIERS President of the Republic for three years and to declare the Republic a fact, or the Government of the present and the future. I gave so much of it for the purpose of showing the trifling of these men in hours of national peril. It is said that in the interview at Ferrières, M. FAVRE began to write: "Between S. M. GUILLAUME, King of——." "Pardon," interrupted M. BISMARCK, "he is no longer King, but Emperor; I don't think you'll make difficulties on this point." "Great God!" cried M. JULES FAVRE, "whatever you like. Do you want me to put Czar, Sultan, Pacha, ——." "M. FAVRE," said the Chancellor, "we are talking seriously." It is difficult to make these Deputies understand that they are engaged in serious work. Without thinking of anything but their Republic, the Left rushed in with this proposition, and it must be confessed that it came so boldly and with so little thought of consequences that the majority was astonished. When it was a question of HENRY V. and his "white flag," the Left cried: "You are going to break the compact of Bordeaux." The Right now says: "In presenting this proposition you have broken the compact"—which is true. Upon the Left then the responsibility must be placed. I am informed that up to the very last moment the Right was not agreed as to the manner of treating this project. It cannot be denied that M. THIERS has lost ground by this attempt. Yesterday the gossips of Versailles were recalling some of the differences between the President and the Chamber, and the Government was credited with the motto, "Centralization, military routine, and protection." It is not an exaggeration. The great Commission of forty-five members, comprising, I think, nearly all the Generals, pronounced unanimously for dissolution of the National Guard, and the President opposes it; the Chamber is for decentralization, the Government will not have it; the Chamber is for a new military system, with obligatory service, M. THIERS cannot agree to its propositions; the Commission is for freeing all prime articles, the Government wishes to weigh them down with a tax of from twenty to one hundred per cent. These are some of the main differences, and there are several others. But for all this, the Government is doing something, and is watchful, for the *Vengeur*, journal of Lyon, has been condemned, in the person of its director, to six months' imprisonment and two thousand francs *amende*.

An American Proposal—Effect of a Suggestion for the Colonization of the Communist Prisoners—The French Fancy—Politics—The Treasures of the Deep—Newspaper Stories—M. Ranc at Large—Intruding Prussians.

From Our Own Correspondent,

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

It will be remembered, I do not doubt, that immediately after the fall of the Commune, propositions were made to the French authorities, by two American "companies," to take the insurgent prisoners and colonize them in Lower California. At first I thought the matter a joke, and could not believe it real until I heard that money was being spent freely to further the plan, and that some of the Paris journalists had come in for a share. Of course this cannot be true, for no one would think of bribing newspaper men, but the report led me to inquire into the matter. I found that it was all in earnest, that there was a company, or two, with a capital estimated at a million, or two, and that they did propose to colonize the prisoners. Mr. GEORGE WILKES is the agent for one of them, and seems to have pushed the affair with a good deal of energy and persistence until he got it brought to the notice of the Government. There it sticks, as it probably will stick, for I do not possibly see how anything of the kind could be done. But at the same time, the proposition may do an immense amount of good, and I am inclined to think that it will. The *Gaulois* grows very indignant, however, and says that French citizens, even though guilty, (in another column they are called brutes,) cannot be assimilated with Chinese coolies. This is like the old argument about a room—that it is "too small to swing a cat by the tail in it;" but why should anybody swing a cat by the tail in it? Why should one assimilate French citizens with Chinese coolies? I do not see that it is in the proposition. But the *Gaulois* has accomplished its purpose, and has made the crowd believe that the Americans want to trade in Frenchmen as they do in coolies, or as they did in negroes—and "it can't be done, Sir." *La France* says that the dignity of the nation would never permit of such a trade. But the best of it is that this offer has set a few people who do think to thinking. The Americans come here and say "Give us these citizens which you reject, which you would drive from your society, and we will make good citizens of them, free, happy and tranquil." Now, what is the radical vice which makes dangerous perturbators of men who, in other countries, are regarded as elements of force and national prosperity. The very arguments presented in these propositions are the strongest arguments against the plan, and, after this forcible appeal to clemency on the ground of public interest, if these 30,000 artisans and laborers are not soon sent back to their various industries, we may justly condemn the blindness of the men in power. After all, Mr. WILKES may have been "an angel of mercy" to thousands of these poor prisoners, or an apostle whose parable of colonization opened the eyes of the rulers of a people.

THE FRENCH FANCY.

Speaking of the *Gaulois*, which seems to have begun a crusade against all foreigners, and to rival the Comte JOUBERT in the desire to keep them from coming to Paris, I cannot resist the temptation to give you one of its latest stories. The Scott centenary celebration furnishes the theme. When the celebrated writer had finished *Quentin Durward*, it says, he called his youngest daughter, not yet *dotée*, and offered her one hundred thousand francs or his last romance. Miss SCOTT replied, blushing, that before deciding she wished to read the manuscript. Hardly had she got it in her hands than she ran to ARCHIBALD, the publisher of her father, who immediately offered her $120,000 francs. The young person came home enchanted, and said to her father, always blushing, that she preferred the romance. And the poor man, credulous like all poets and fathers, wept from tenderness in the arms of his daughter, who blushed again. Our language does not give the insinuations in full contained in the original, but the Paris *Journal* completes the story by saying that "A French girl would never have done such a thing as that. She would have simply taken the one hundred thousand francs, and — she would have found some way to have gotten the romance, also."

POLITICS.

There has been no session of the Assembly since Saturday, and as usual during such intermissions, the gossips of the Café Madrid and Rue des Reservoirs have been busy. News of ministerial changes have come to us today, and in a measure to give some weight to them. It is said that M. JULES SIMON loses the portfolio, and that M. VICTOR LEFRANC will take it, a fact—if it is a fact—which will necessitate two or three other changes. It is said that M. DUFAURRE is tired of the abuse poured upon him by the journals, and will retire also. All this may be mere gossip, though you will know by the time this letter reaches you, but it is certain that the clerks in the bureau are greatly disturbed by the rumors of changes in all the departments. It is a fact to note that of the score of appointments lately made, all were known to be, or have been, Orleanists.

TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

A new enterprise has been started in this city, or rather an old one has been resuscitated, the purpose of which is to search for treasure at the bottom of the sea, or for saving the "Gallions of Vigo." In 1702, the prospectus states, vessels were sunk in the Bay of Vigo, which had on board ingots of silver to the value of 450,000,000, of which one-half at least remains there today. Two years ago M. BAZIN, the engineer, began this work, found one of the galleys, and succeeded in getting out some gun-platforms, rosewood and dyeing woods, and "*enfin les premiers lingots d'argent*." This in capital letters. The Spanish Government claims forty-three and one-half per cent. of all that is found, after which the ingots and other riches will be distributed to the Company. Stockholders must pay up 125 on a share, with the prospect of a "call" when the work is under way. No doubt, there are treasures at the bottom of the sea, and "lingots" in the Bay of Vigo, but that does not prevent a fishy look to this company. One was formed some years ago to recover the treasures of Archbishop HUGO, grandfather of VICTOR HUGO, sunk on the coast of France, and I believe that the Archbishop's, or Cardinal's, money had been drawn almost to the top of the water, when VICTOR HUGO publicly declared that his grandfather was not an Archbishop, that his ancester the Cardinal lived centuries and centuries ago, and never had anything like the sum of money in question, and was never known to have been upon the channel. However, if the Company could find any money in the sea belonging to his family they were welcome to it, and he would not even claim the royalty. The Company stopped work, but privately said that it was owing to an injunction put upon them by the poet, who demanded two-thirds. Yet one cannot but remember that the PHIPPS family came into the Marquisate of Normandy through finding such treasure. It was M. BAZAN who invented the lamp which from Mount Valerian lighted up the whole country for miles and miles, a little better than daylight if more expensive, and showed up the most diminutive of German soldiers along the Bièvre. By the light of "them lamps" M. BAZIN ought to see something in the Bay of Vigo.

NEWSPAPER STORIES.

French journalists have such lively imaginations that one can never be quite sure whether a piece of news is real or made up in the office. One of this kind is now before us. A story was in circulation a short time ago that M. GAMBETTA had been patted on the back by M. THIERS, who told him to be wise and he would one day be heir to the Presidency. From this came the report that GAMBETTA had been selected to succeed M. FAVRE. The German troops were then preparing to retire, but received orders to wait, when M. BISMARCK sent word that the Germans would remain if M. GAMBETTA was made Minister, since he was in favor of a renewal of the war. M. BISMARCK was reassured. The same journal says that the Comte DE PARIS, who arrived with his carpet-bag a few days since, advised his friends to vote for the proposition of M. ADUET, or to join in the vote sustaining M. THIERS and *Pacte de Bordeaux*. Marshal MCMAHON has also given his opinion about the breach of faith on the part of the *Gauche*, and condemned the proposition of M. RIVET in the forcible language of a soldier.

M. RANC AT LARGE.

The secret of M. RANC'S freedom is just now troubling a good many brains, and, in truth, it is hard to see why M. DUFAURES should leave him at liberty, or permit him to be a member of the City Council, while the other members of the Commune are on trial. It is now asserted that M. RANC has some papers extremely compromising to two members of the Government, particular to one who was a member of the International, and bore the No. 606.

METROPOLITAN MATTERS.

M. LEON LAY is about to resign. He has already met with difficulty in managing the city affairs in company with the new Council, and it is said could only get his two hundred and fifty millions voted except by giving a number of pledges. The Council has appointed a committee to supervise the central Mairie, and wishes to control the work hitherto in the hands of the Prefect. At the first meeting of the Council, it is strange to say, the minority took a controling part in its action, and this minority is under the orders of MM. RANC, LOCHROY, ALLAIN-TARGE, and their political friends. The *Patrie* gives a cry of warning, and says that if these men are left to meet on Thursday next they will take steps which will be regretted by all Parisians. It further threatens to withdraw its support from the Government unless M. RANC is arrested or forced to leave the Council.

INTRUDING PRUSSIANS.

Nearly every day one sees the Police dragging a German soldier to the station, followed by a hooting crowd. It is now a favorite amusement to hunt down the German soldiers who enter the city, the terms of the treaty of peace forbidding such visits. But they will come and they will talk, particularly those who have lived in Paris, who think they "*barle le Vrançais barfaitment pieu*." They are always detected, and get arrested for their temerity. The Germans are most excellent linguists, but who ever saw one who had lost his German accent. I have known in Paris German waiters who spoke gramatically five languages, yet the flavor of the *faderland* was always there. The Russians, on the contrary, lose their accent, and they learn languages easily, probably because their own language is so hard that others seem nothing to them.

ASHBY.

The Winning Horse Helmbold.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Aug. 24.

It will be seen that *Longfellow* was beaten in the four-mile dash by *Helmbold*, which is also a Kentucky horse. He is a chestnut horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, by imported *Australian*, out of *Lavender*, by *Wagner*, second dam *Alice Carneal*, the dam of *Lexington*. He was bred by R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford, and as a colt gave little promise as a racer. So discouraged was Mr. ALEXANDER with his early trials that he sold him for a small sum to Jo. ALLEN, a colored man employed on the farm. By him he was put in training, and at three years old ran at Lexington, and won with such success that he was purchased by his present owner, Mr. BABCOCK, for the sum of $1,500. Since then he has been very successful as a racer, especially at long distances, his only notable defeat being at Long Branch, this season, when he was beaten by Mr. SANFORD'S *Preakness*.

Fatal Affray in a Shanty.

Early yesterday morning AGNES REILLEY, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, who had been living with JAMES MCGANLEY as housekeeper in a shanty in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, was found dead. The body giving evidences of violence, Capt. GUNNER, Nineteenth Precinct, began an investigation, which resulted in the arrest of MCGANLEY on a charge of having beaten her to death, and he was locked up to await the result of an inquest. It appears that the first information of the death was given by MCGANLEY himself, who called, at an early hour in the morning, upon a Mr. KEYSER, who lives opposite, and stated that the woman was dead. That gentleman going to the shanty, found her lying on the floor almost entirely naked, and her body covered with blood. Several neighbors asserting that they saw the man and woman fighting during the night, and heard repeated cries of murder. Coroner HERRMAN will hold an inquest in the case on Wednesday.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The Merits of the Question Plainly Stated—Letter from the Chairman of the State Committee.

NEW-YORK, August 10, 1871.

Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, Binghamton.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, making certain inquiries in regard to the reorganization of the Republican party in the City of New-York. I will endeavor to answer your interrogations in their order.

You ask, first, "Why did the State Committee direct the reorganization?"

In order to afford an intelligent answer to this question, it will be necessary to give a history of the circumstances which led to the action referred to, which I will do as briefly as possible.

Early last year a formidable revolt was organized within the Democratic Party to overthrow the corrupt Tammany Ring and rescue the City Government from the thieves who had robbed the tax-payers of millions of dollars. Overtures were made to leading Republicans, looking to reciprocal co-operation—the rebellious Democrats offering to support the Republican State ticket, if the Republicans would unite in support of the Anti-Tammany City ticket. This seemed so desirable that it was readily accepted, and there were numerous consultations among Republicans to promote this object. Accordingly, when the Republican General Committee met to call the primaries for electing delegates to the Municipal Conventions, Col. DUGANNE proposed a resolution that no person holding office under the patronage of the Tammany officials should be eligible to a seat in the Conventions. This very reasonable proposition was, after considerable resistance, finally passed by a bare majority.

As many of the Presidents of the Republican Associations were in the direct employment of the City officials, it was proposed to require the Secretaries to unite in certifying the election of delegates; which was adopted, after a desperate struggle. This action being likely to place the Conventions beyond the reach of the Tammany officials, produced great commotion. To prevent this, a special meeting of the General Committee was called to rescind these provisions. WILLIAM M. TWEED sent for officers of Republican associations, and personally pleaded with them to support SMITH and MANIERRE in their efforts to reverse the action of the General Committee, promising to guarantee any inducements which SMITH might offer. Members of the General Committee have since acknowledged that they were paid large sums of money to vote in accordance with the dictates of the Tammany officials. Men who were holding Federal appointments were given positions, with much larger salaries, under the City Government. Under all this pressure, the General Committee, after a protracted struggle, broke up—about one-half of the members withdrawing from the meeting after midnight (Sunday morning,) while those who remained voted to rescind the to them obnoxious provisions.

As might be expected, the elections of delegates to the Conventions, in many of the districts, were mere farces. The voting-places were in possession of the Police; and reputable citizens, who protested against the frauds of the Democratic repeaters, were forcibly ejected, while the tools of Tammany were protected and supported.

When it was found, however, that a majority of the delegates chosen to the County Convention were opposed to the dictation of the Tammany officials, another disgraceful attempt was made to control the organization of the Convention, by clandestinely packing the room before the hour of meeting—the entrance to the room being held by a force of Police, who admitted or rejected delegates or contestants in accordance with instructions from Police head-quarters. This outrage was resisted by a majority of the delegates, who retired to another room, leaving the Tammany adherents in possession. Thus two County Conventions were organized. The Anti-Tammany Convention adopted resolutions favoring a union with all opposed to that corrupt oligarchy, and called upon the State Committee to take such action as would relieve the Republican Party from the disastrous influences of an organization which was so largely controlled by its enemies.

As the canvass progressed, it became evident that the interests of the Republican ticket could not be safely trusted to the district associations, and the State Committee found it necessary to intrust the conduct of the campaign to direct agencies of its own, which was done by appointing a special Campaign Committee in each Assembly District.

After the election, petitions were presented to the Chairman of the State Committee, signed by some 10,000 Republicans, including many of the most respectable and influential members of the party, asking for a reorganization. Resolutions were also adopted by that portion of the General Committee—about one-half of the whole body—opposed to the Tammany usurpations, against the election of a new Committee for 1871, and calling upon the State Committee for reorganization. Accordingly, a meeting of the State Committee was held on the 20th of December. The subject was discussed at much length, and finally referred to a Special Committee, composed of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, GEORGE OPDYKE, RICHARD CROWLEY, STEPHEN B. FRENCH and HENRY S. VANDECARR.

This Special Committee held numerous meetings, and, after a thorough investigation, on the 9th of February made a unanimous report to this effect:

First—That in every one of the Assembly District Associations large numbers of Democrats are enrolled as members, who take part in the primary elections. Also that the rolls contain large numbers of fictitious names, which are voted upon by persons who are not members.

Second—That in almost every district the Presidents and other officers, as well as enrolled members, hold official positions under the Democratic, City, County or State Government. In one district sixty-three members are thus subsidized.

Third—That more than forty members of the General Committee of 1870 held office under the patronage of Tammany officials.

Fourth—That many officers of district associations, and members of the General Committee, who had been removed from Federal offices for devotion to Tammany interest, had been appointed and now held office under the Tammany chiefs.

Fifth—That upward of thirty of the members of the General Committee of 1871 held office under Tammany.

Sixth—That, in a large number of the election districts, at the last State election, the Democratic ticket, headed by JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, was issued from Republican boxes, in charge of so-called Republicans, who at the time were, and are now, officers of the Republican District Associations, and who, on said election day, not only issued, but peddled the straight Democratic ticket all day.

Seventh—That in many districts, when delegates were to be elected to the Republican Congressional and Assembly Conventions, the meeting-places were taken possession of by the Police—in some of the places eighty or one hundred policemen being present, and many true, prominent Republicans were prevented by policemen, acting under orders, as they claimed, from taking part in the election of delegates; while policemen and others, known to be Democrats, were allowed to vote. In other districts, the true expression and choice of the members were overcome and nullified by false and fraudulent counting.

Eighth—That when the delegates to the General Committee of 1871 were elected, a very large portion of the true Republicans in every district declined to take part in such election on account of the frauds and violence, and facts hereinbefore set forth, and with the view of bringing the whole matter before the State Committee and asking for a reorganization.

That in view of the foregoing facts, and aiming only to secure the unity, purity and success of the Republican Party, the Committee are of opinion that a thorough reorganization of the party in the City of New-York is imperatively demanded and is absolutely necessary to its future success; and they do therefore recommend a re-enrollment and reorganization of the Republican voters in the City of New-York.

These alleged facts were fully sustained by abundant testimony, and were never seriously disputed. The well-known character of Messrs. RAMSEY, OPDYKE, and their associates of the Special Committee, is a sufficient guarantee that the investigation was thorough and impartial.

After full discussion, the report was recommitted for further consideration, and the State Committee adjourned for one month; meeting again March 9, when the Special Committee made their report, renewing, with much emphasis, their recommendation for reorganization, and, after full deliberation, the State Committee, by a vote of 20 to 8, decided in favor of reorganization.

The work of reorganization was intrusted to Hon. HORACE GREELEY, representing the then existing organizations, and Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, representing the petitioners; who were requested to proceed with the work under certain general instructions. Mr. GREELEY, though himself disposed to accept the appointment, felt constrained to decline on account of the refusal of his Committee to participate in the reorganization. The Executive Committee, acting under instructions from the State Committee, filled the vacancy by appointing Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ in place of Mr. GREELEY.

Thus it will be seen that the State Committee directed the reorganization, because of the utter demoralization of the existing organization of the party, on account of its being hopelessly subsidized by the Tammany plunderers, and because of the outrages which had been committed against the rights of the true men of the party.

Secondly, you inquire, "What authority was there for the action of the State Committee in directing the reorganization?"

We had no specific authority. The State Committee, being charged with the management of the affairs of the party from the dissolution of one State Convention until the meeting of the next, was called upon to act in an emergency. The local machinery of the party had fallen into the hands of the enemy. We found the same condition of affairs as the State Convention of 1866 found in regard to the then existing Republican organization in New-York. That Convention promptly and unanimously directed a reorganization. What would the State Convention of 1870 have done, had this state of affairs existed at the time of its meeting? Can any one doubt that it would have done precisely what the State Committee did? Could a State Convention, in its one or two days of hurry and preoccupation, have reached a wiser conclusion than the State Committee has, after its two months and more of investigation and deliberation?

While there has been no exact precedent for the action of the State Committee in this matter, there have been abundant precedents in the repeated action of the General Committees both of New-York and Kings Counties, in ordering, for sufficient cause, the arbitrary reorganization of Assembly District and Ward Associations. The authority of these Committees, so frequently exercised for many years past, has never been questioned; and the associations, established through such organizations, have been duly recognized by the State Conventions as the proper agency to direct the election of delegates. It will not be denied that the State Committee bears the same official relation to the County Committees as those Committees sustain to the local organizations within their respective jurisdictions.

On the question of authority, Mr. GREELEY said to the old Committee, in accepting its Chairmanship:

"But it is said, gentlemen, that the State Committee is about to take our City in hand, and for a third time reorganize her Republican associations. I am not here to dispute either the authority, the wisdom, or the impartiality of that Committee. Honest men are slow to suspect the motives of others; those who want nothing but justice do not jump blindly to the conclusion that others are intent on doing wrong. I assume that our State Committee will earnestly desire to do right, and will not make haste to disorganize under the plea of reorganizing us. I am confident that it will approach us as friend meets friend, with earnest intent to dispel distrust by mutual explanations, and to secure harmony by an exhibition of good faith and good will. Let me here say frankly that I, for one, shall in no case dispute the authority nor defy the mandates of the State Committee, even though it should direct that this Committee be disbanded or superseded. During nearly forty years of political activity, I was never yet identified with a contesting delegation; and I am too old now to begin. I would rather represent Oregon as a regular delegate than appear from New-York as a contestant. I fully understand that the delegates chosen to our next and to any future State Convention, in accordance with the dictates (no matter how mistaken) of the State Committee, will be entered upon the official roll of that Convention, and called in their order as entitled, *prima facie*, to seats; and I shall neither attend myself, nor certify the choice of others to attend, with the hope of ousting those thus seated. Our brethren of the rural districts have already been quite enough disgusted and demoralized by such contests from the City."

It has been claimed that the State Convention of 1870 substantially refused to confer similar authority when a resolution was proposed by Mr. WILLIAM A. DARLING. This claim is untrue. Mr. DARLING's resolution was proposed in the last minutes of the Convention, the members being in haste to leave. When the yeas and nays were called for, he yielded to the urgent appeals of many persons to withdraw it, upon the repeated assurances that the State Committee possessed every requisite authority in such matters.

To your third question, "Would it not have been wiser for the State Committee to have referred the question to the State Convention instead of directing the reorganization?" I answer, that in my opinion it would not. The State Conventions are usually held within a few weeks of the election. If the State Convention found it necessary to direct the reorganization, all of the intervening time previous to the election would not be sufficient to accomplish the work. The recent exposure of the monstrous corruptions of the Tammany officials by the NEW-YORK TIMES, demonstrates the wisdom of our action. In what condition would the Republican Party be, to go before the voters of the State, if its machinery in the City of New-York were still under the control of TWEED & Co.? Could the State Committee have justified itself, if it had failed to act promptly and thoroughly, on a question so vital to the welfare and perpetuity of the party?

You inquire, fourthly, "Is it true, as insinuated by Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune*, that the reorganization is a 'Custom-house scheme?' In other words, is the new organization controlled by the Custom-house or other Federal officials?"

The State Committee placed the reorganization entirely in the hands of Mr. GREELEY and Mr. ORTON. They were selected as the trustees of the party. No fault was ever found with their selection. Does any man suppose that they would be chosen to carry out any office-holders' scheme? Mr. GREELEY declined, and his place was filled by Mr. SCHULTZ. Like Mr. GREELEY, he had freely criticised the appointment of certain prominent Federal officials. This was one great reason why he was selected. Eminently a representative man, lately the President of the Union League Club, and enjoying the full confidence of the entire community, it was believed that his appointment would demonstrate that the reorganization was not a scheme for the benefit of Federal officials nor for any other personal interest.

In appointing the Committees in the several districts, *Messrs. Orton and Schultz took especial pains to avoid, as far as possible, selecting office-holders. Out of the 147 Committee-men appointed by them, some eleven or twelve were Custom-house officials. Of the 159 delegates elected to the new Central Committee, twelve are Custom-house officials. Certainly, these men must prove themselves more efficient than Customs officers are popularly supposed to be, if they manage to control a committee of which they are less than one-twelfth part.*

The old organizations have been simply instrumentalities to register the wills of their Presidents. All inspectors of the primary elections were appointed by the Presidents, who would certify the desired result, thus controlling the selection of all delegates, and perpetuating themselves from year to year.

In the new organizations, every precaution has been taken to protect the rights of members, and prevent the officers from improperly controlling the action of the associations, the greatest possible facility being given for watching and challenging the primary elections, to identify real members, and expose fraudulent voters. *The rights of the minority are strengthened by a carefully-devised system of cumulative voting.* In short, every possible effort has been made to place the machinery of the party in the hands of its members in the largest degree; and I make no hesitation in saying that there has never been a system of political organization adopted in the City of New-York which places so fully in the hands of the *people*, and so effectually removes the control of primary political action from the *few*, as that under which the new Republican associations are so harmoniously working.

I have thus answered your several questions at considerable length, and, as I have received numerous inquiries of a similar character from other persons, I shall take the liberty of sending copies of this letter to them, in order to avoid the labor of repeating it to each.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours,

ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

The Grand Jury Reconvened to Consider the Indictments—Recorder Hackett's Charge.

The Grand Jury for the August term of the Court of General Sessions was reconvened yesterday, when the indictments against Messrs. VANDERBILT and BRAISTED, President and Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company, and ROBINSON, the engineer of the steamer *Westfield*, charging them with the neglect which resulted in the death of over 100 persons, were submitted to them for consideration. The roll having been called, the Recorder delivered the following charge:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You have been reconvened to consider bills of indictment against the parties charged with criminal negligence in the matter of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *Westfield*. It was a shocking disaster, and its details are too heart-rending to be recapitulated. One hundred fresh graves, and several hundred grief-stricken families and sympathizing friends and acquaintances on the one hand, and the living community demanding protection by example on the other, constitute cogent stimulants to duty; but this would be plain if only one life had been sacrificed. Preliminary tribunals have already affixed the responsibility for the disaster upon individuals; the law now devolves upon you the continuance of the inquiry. For your guidance I will now read and refer you to the following provisions of law, which have direct application to your investigation of the facts:

SEC. 16. If the Captain or any other person having charge of any steam-boat used for the conveyance of passengers, or if the engineer or other person having charge of the boiler of such boat, or of any other apparatus for the generation of steam, shall, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, create or allow to be created such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any other apparatus or machinery connected therewith by which bursting or breaking any person shall be killed, every such Captain, engineer or other person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

SEC. 19. Every other killing of a human being by the act or procurement or culpable negligence of any other, where such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not declared in this chapter murder or in its title manslaughter of some other degree, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Upon a careful consideration of the evidence, if you shall become satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that the Government Inspector carelessly or negligently inspected the boiler of the *Westfield*, or was otherwise officially in fault when giving his certificate, then the indictment under the latter section would be proper, charging him with criminal contribution to the deplorable result. If you are satisfied from the evidence that Mr. VANDERBILT, President of this Ferry Company, or Mr. BRAISTED, its Superintendent, were put upon such personal notice of the incompetency of the engineer, or the insecurity of the boiler, as to compel a degree of care and inspection greater than they both or one exercised afterward, then it will be proper further to inquire if they do not also, in the language of the section last quoted, superinduce the result by their culpable negligence. The first section will apply to the engineer's act if the facts fit the law. It is said that the engineer improperly absented himself from his post, and thereby too great a volume of steam for so defective a boiler was generated, and beyond the amount the boiler was permitted to carry. But whatever may be the engineer's condition, on the law and facts resolutely and fearlessly examine into the culpability of the more educated principals behind him. It is too often the case that subordinates are made scapegoats for erring officials who are over them and who are more powerful in place than means. If it is possible under the facts and law to hold Presidents, Directors and Superintendents of common carrier companies responsible for accidents happening to the passengers, whose lives and limbs they are in law bound to insure against negligence, then a great and beneficial example would be set. These officials exact liberal commutations and fares; they should be held to the utmost vigilance. They have the means of knowing whether their boats, cars, engines and boilers are or ought to be safe. From the nature of the relation sustained to them by passengers, the latter give trust and confidence. The lives of the laborers and mechanics who infuse energy into the body politic, to capitalists who stimulate commercial prosperity, are, in a mere moneyed aspect, great trusts to be committed to the common carrier. How much more sacred is the trust in the social view when the common carrier invites for his own profit the husband, father, mother, sister, and tender-aged child to take their holiday upon his passenger boat? He becomes in law the gallantor of their safety, and they, confiding in his skill and means of knowledge, unhesitatingly commit to his keeping what our criminal law and its administration should most rigidly guard—personal security. Gentlemen, I have the utmost confidence in your fearlessness and impartiality, as I have in the promptitude of the District-Attorney and his love of justice. With the whole nation looking at our judicial action upon this great catastrophe, let us all give no room for after-reproaches from any quarter.

The Grand Jury then retired, and, after some hours' session, adjourned without bringing in any bills against the parties.

BASE-BALL.

The Grand Match of Yesterday—Mutual, of New-York, vs. The Chicago Club—The White Stockings Victorious.

The White Stocking nine, of Chicago, yesterday played the fourth of their series of championship contests with the Mutuals of this City, and as great interest was manifested in regard to the result, the attendance of spectators was more than ordinarily numerous. The fact that the contest was to decide whether the Mutual Club was to lose another series of games, or have one more chance afforded them to defeat the White Stockings, added greatly to the interest of the meeting, as, should the game result in favor of the Whites, that would settle the question of superiority between the two nines for the season, it being only necessary for a club to win three games out of the five forming the series to close the match with the club they defeat. In order to show the relative playing status of the two contesting clubs of today we give below the record of the games each has played with the other contesting nines in the professional arena:

THE MUTUAL RECORD.

Date.	Clubs.	Mutual Score.	Opponents.
May 18	—Mutual vs. Haymaker	14	3
May 25	—Mutual vs. Haymaker	10	25
June 1	—Mutual vs. Rockford	7	3
June 5	—Mutual vs. Chicago	3	5
June 14	—Mutual vs. Rockford	19	4
June 17	—Mutual vs. Boston	9	3
June 19	—Mutual vs. Cleveland	10	6
June 20	—Mutual vs. Athletic	6	4
June 22	—Mutual vs. Olympic	12	4
June 26	—Mutual vs. Kekionga	3	5
June 28	—Mutual vs. Kekionga	13	0
June 29	—Mutual vs. Athletic	4	5
July 3	—Mutual vs. Haymaker	16	37
July 4	—Mutual vs. Eckford	0	7
July 6	—Mutual vs. Cleveland	5	8
July 8	—Mutual vs. Eckford	23	14
July 10	—Mutual vs. Olympic	13	16
July 13	—Mutual vs. Haymaker	7	9
July 17	—Mutual vs. Olympic	16	9
July 26	—Mutual vs. Kekionga	12	9
July 28	—Mutual vs. Chicago	6	17
July 31	—Mutual vs. Rockford	5	18
Aug. 1	—Mutual vs. Chicago	4	15
Aug. 3	—Mutual vs. Cleveland	5	10
Aug. 19	—Mutual vs. Eckford	3	12
Aug. 21	—Mutual vs. Rockford	6	5
Aug. 22	—Mutual vs. Boston	15	11
	Mutual	246	264

Series won, 1; series lost, 1; double games won, 3; double games lost, 3; single games won, 14; single games lost, 13.

THE CHICAGO RECORD.

Date.	Clubs.	Chicago score.	Opponents.
May 8	—Chicago vs. Cleveland	14	12
May 11	—Chicago vs. Cleveland	18	10
May 13	—Chicago vs. Kekionga	14	5
May 16	—Chicago vs. Olympic	14	4
May 19	—Chicago vs. Olympic	9	7
May 22	—Chicago vs. Rockford	15	6
May 29	—Chicago vs. Eckford	10	8
June 2	—Chicago vs. Boston	16	14
June 5	—Chicago vs. Mutual	5	3
June 8	—Chicago vs. Athletic	11	15
June 10	—Chicago vs. Olympic	8	13
June 26	—Chicago vs. Rockford	18	8
June 30	—Chicago vs. Olympic	8	13
July 4	—Chicago vs. Rockford	17	13
July 5	—Chicago vs. Rockford	13	29
July 7	—Chicago vs. Boston	7	1
July 14	—Chicago vs. Athletic	11	9
July 17	—Chicago vs. Eckford	7	1
July 19	—Chicago vs. Eckford	7	14
July 28	—Chicago vs. Mutual	17	6
Aug. 1	—Chicago vs. Mutual	15	4
Aug. 7	—Chicago vs. Rockford	7	16
Aug. 10	—Chicago vs. Cleveland	10	12
Aug. 16	—Chicago vs. Olympic	12	11
Aug. 19	—Chicago vs. Olympic	12	8
Aug. 21	—Chicago vs. Olympic	27	6
	Total	296	236

Series won, 1; series lost, 0; double games won, 5; double games lost, 1; single games won, 16; single games lost, 9.

It will be seen from the above statistics that the Chicago nine occupy decidedly the best position as regards their chances for success in winning the "whip pennant," though they stand secondary to the Athletic Club. It is questionable whether the club winning the championship will place to their credit more than five series of matches—best three out of five—as two-thirds of the season has already expired, and the Athletic Club have as yet only won two series, and they stand at the head of the list.

The Chicago nine arrived on the field before 3 P. M., but it was 3:15 before the contest began, the White Stockings being the first to go to the bat. By fielding errors, and one or two base hits they scored two singles in their first and second innings and "whitewashing" the New-Yorkers they took the lead in the game. In the third innings, however, they lost their vantage ground by fielding errors, and in the third innings allowed the Mutuals to obtain the lead, the score at the close standing at 3 to 2 in favor of New-York. From the second to the close of the seventh innings the Chicagos were unable to score a single additional run, the Mutuals fielding sharply in a majority of the innings, the Chicagos dipping into the muffing business to a considerable extent, 2 unearned runs being added to the Mutual score in these innings, leaving the totals at the close of the seventh inning at 4 to 2 in favor of the Mutuals. The contest now looked very promising for the success of the Mutuals, and their stock rose in value in the betting market, the odds of $100 to $60 being offered on them with but few takers. In the eighth inning the White Stockings began to handle the ash with more effect, and by two good base hits, and some important fielding errors to assist them, they added 2 runs to their score, and as they afterward whitewashed the New-Yorkers, they closed the eighth inning with the score 4 to 4. Now came the tug of war, and now it was that the game began to be intensely exciting, especially by those who had wagered with such confidence on the success of the Mutuals. Once more the Chicagos rallied at the bat, and through an important error by MILLS, caused by his sore hand, they changed two base hits into two runs, thereby taking the lead by a score of 6 to 4 amid great excitement. The Mutuals still had one more chance left to escape defeat, and by good hits it looked as if they would at least tie the score, but instead they were all put out without scoring, and the Chicago men left the field the victors by the total of 6 to 4. The Mutuals lost the game by committing more fielding errors than their adversaries, as the Mutuals outbatted them 12 to 9 in first-base hits, and 15 to 9 in total bases; but they committed 14 fielding errors to the Chicago's 8, and there is where they lost ground. They had an impartial and competent umpire in Mr. YOUNG, and the crowd proved to be very impartial and thoroughly Metropolitan. By this victory the Chicagos take a leading position in the championship arena, as they now have a record of three series of victories, one more than the Athletics. The Mutuals having now lost two series, go down fifth on the list. We append the score.

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Duffy, s. s.	1	1	2	3	Hatfield, l. f.	1	2	2	0
Wood, 2d b.	2	3	6	4	Patterson, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Tracey, l. f.	1	1	2	0	Start, 1st b.	0	1	18	0
McAtee, 1st b.	0	0	13	0	Wolters, p.	0	0	0	2
Simmons, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Eggler, c. f.	0	2	1	0
Foley, c. f.	1	0	0	0	Mills, c.	0	1	3	3
Pinkham, 3d b.	1	1	0	3	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	1	1
Hodes, c.	0	2	2	3	Pearce, s. s.	0	2	0	7
Zettlin, p.	0	1	0	3	Higham, 2d b.	1	2	2	2
Total	6	9	27	17	Total	4	12	27	17

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—6
Mutual	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Runs Earned—Chicago, 1; Mutual, 1.
Umpire—Mr. YOUNG, of the Olympic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
First Base by Errors—Chicago, 6; Mutual, 3.
Total Fielding Errors—Chicago, 9; Mutual, 14.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Of the 700 students of the Berlin University who served in the army during the late war, twenty-eight fell in the defense of their country.

The Frankfort *Journal* states that in Offenbach six families, consisting of twenty-five persons, have seceded from the Roman Catholic Church, on account of the conflict arising from the proclamation of the infallibility of the Pope.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* points out that the proffered help of the Dutch Jansenists will be of immense value to the old Catholics. It will especially give a natural solution to the question so important for Catholics, where to obtain Bishops, as the *successio episcopalis* has never ceased among the Jansenists. They have still the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Bishops of Harlem and Deventer.

A Königsberg dispatch dated Aug. 15 says that on Aug. 12 forty persons were attacked in that town, nineteen deaths occurring from the epidemic on the same day; on the morrow thirty-eight were seized and sixteen died. The Police authorities had ordered that no vessel be allowed to leave the port of Königsberg without having its crew medically examined. At Neufahrwasser some cases of cholera had occurred on board ship. Dantzig was still untouched. The authorities had taken the most stringent measures to prevent its being imported.

The English Admiralty have ordered a commencement to be made of the squadron of small, handy, heavily-armored gun vessels, two of which have been laid down in the dock at Chatham, in which they are to be built. Three others of the same description of vessel will be commenced as soon as the work now in hand at Chatham dockyard will allow. The new gun-vessels are to be 150 feet in length, and of light draught, each drawing under nine feet of water. Each of the vessels will carry four guns, two of which will be of large calibre.

While the new frontier between France and Germany was being drawn, a stone was found, between Gravelotte and Doncourt, which bears upon one side the inscription "*Terre de France*," and doubtless formally served as a landmark. It stands exactly on the line marked by KIEPERT as the former frontier of the German Bishopric of Metz, and was to all appearance erected before 1552, when that city became French. The stone will now be preserved as an interesting historical memorial.

The latest papers report that a serious fire broke out on Aug. 16 in the well-known Burlington Arcade, in London, and by the time assistance had arrived the flames had seized upon three or four buildings in the place, and, having penetrated the glass roof, rose so high as to light up the whole of the western portion of the city. The damage done was considerable, for no less than three houses on each side of the Arcade were gutted and the handsome glass roof partially destroyed.

It is pointed out by the Italian journals that the great tunnel under Mont Cenis, which is to be opened on the 15th of next month, will then have been completed three months before the time stipulated in the contract, viz., December, 1871. The works were commenced in 1857, and have thus been fourteen years in hand. The rate of progress has been about three yards per day. On the French side there is still part of the connecting line—about six miles in length—incomplete. This will not be ready until a month after the opening of the tunnel.

According to the correspondent of the London *Echo*, the new plan of Rome is splendid. Ancient Rome is to be cleared of all excrescences, such as hideous hay-lofts and the old gas-works, which occupy great part of the Circus Maximus, and spoil the view from the Palatine. Modern Rome is to be improved by the widening of some streets, and the erection of covered markets. The flower market is to be in Piazza San Silvestro, and will be unequaled in Europe. Rome of the future is already growing upon the Viminal, and is to spread over the Esquiline on one side and the Quirinal and Pincio on the other.

The King of Burmah has informed Prof. MAX MULLER, through his Prime Minister, the Pakhan Mangyee, that he is printing a complete edition of the *Three Beedaghats*, (the *Tripitaka*—*i. e.*, the Holy Scriptures of the Buddhists,) in Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism, with a view to having it afterward translated into Burmese and English, "so as to spread the knowledge of the Buddhist religion both in Europe and America, and that the English people may become acquainted with the principles of the Buddhist faith, and thus cause this kingdom to become famous in the world's history."

While at Ems the German Emperor, according to the correspondence of the London *Times*, has selected the Generals who are to have apportioned among them the 4,000,000 thalers set apart by Parliament as a reward for the heroes of the war. It does not seem to be quite certain whether the names will be published. German notions of delicacy forbade Parliament to restrict the Emperor in the division of the money, and may equally forbid the Emperor to announce the names of the recipients. All that is known is that the three South German Ministers of War and two or three South German Generals are included in the list.

Information had reached Southampton of a terrible gunpowder explosion which has taken place at the mills of the Schultze Gun and Powder Company, situated in the heart of the New Forest. While a man named JAMES MILLS was engaged alone in the drying-house he was blown forty yards by the explosion of 740 pounds of powder. His head was buried in the earth, his clothing was found burning and full of splinters. The drying-house was blown to atoms, and bricks were found fully half a mile from the spot. A large boiler was hurled some distance, several workmen's houses were shattered, and the laboratory destroyed, but fortunately the magazine which contained several hundred weight of powder, escaped.

Orders have been given to complete the net-work of German fortifications without delay. Though Strasbourg has not yet been taken in hand very vigorously, thousands of workmen are engaged in replacing the earth-works of Metz by solid masonry. Similar constructions are also being raised at certain points along the shore. Nor are any gaps in the railway communication on the coast to be permitted much longer. The Tilsit-Memel line will be finished in a year and a half, the Bremerhaven-Cuxhaven and the Harburg-Stae-Cuxhaven lines will be ready by the end of 1873, and a direct railway from Hamburg to Bremen is spoken of as another probable link in the iron chain already binding the North Sea to the Baltic, and both to the interior.

Advices from Madrid, says the *Debats*, states that much preoccupation exists in Spain relative to an arrangement said to have been effected in the family of the Ex-Queen and to an early rising of the Carlists. Long details are given about the organization of that party, which seems, however, to be short of money; and, as gold is the sinew of war, so is it that of conspiracies. All the private fortune of the Pretender, including that of his wife, is said to have been swallowed up in previous attempts, so that his sole resources now lie in the subscriptions of the party. The Basque Provinces are believed to have recently contributed 60,000 piastres, but this supply is said to be nearly exhausted, so that there has been a necessity for reducing by one-half the scanty pay of the small insurrectionary corps now ready to cross the frontier. This situation may precipitate the movement, or prevent it altogeter.

"The murderer of the Viceroy MA," says the Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times*, "was executed a few weeks ago, at Nankin, by being 'cut into 10,000 pieces,' which means cut to pieces gradually until he died. He bore the punishment as stoically as he had supported the horrible tortures to which he had been subjected in the course of the judicial investigation. He first declared that he murdered the Viceroy because he believed him to be in treasonable communication with the Mohommedan rebels in Kansuh. Afterward he told a tale very similar to that extracted from his mother-in-law, which I related in my letter of the 15th of November. This was extracted from him by keeping him kneeling on hot chains; and though, according to the Pekin *Gazette*, the discipline was kept up afterward for twenty days, until he was too weak to eat, and apparently at the point of death, nothing else could be got out of him. 'As it would never have done,' says the official account, 'to allow him to die of exhaustion, thus cheating justice out of her rights, it was thought necessary to hurry on, so that he might live long enough to be suitably executed.'"

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who has been traveling through Champagne, thus concludes his report on the state of that province: "I have availed myself of every means at my disposal to obtain accurate information respecting the conduct of the troops stationed in Rheims since the conclusion of peace; and I am happy to say that all the accounts I have received from residents, French men and women, concur in admitting that the successive garrisons have behaved themselves honestly, quietly and humanely. Rheims itself is doing remarkably well; new houses and manufactories are springing up in every direction; the old ramparts are being pulled down to make room for important extensions; the vintage promises to be at least an average one, and the great wine houses are overwhelmed with orders. A splendid theatre is being built; the Hotel de Ville will shortly be increased to double the present size, and the old houses gathered round it are to be demolished. Mme. POMERY's new establishment is rapidly approaching completion, and already looks more like a palace than a wine warehouse; in short, Rheims is getting over its troubles, and contemplates the probable duration of the German occupation for a couple of years or so with a considerable amount of philosophical resignation. The sentimental grievance is naturally less keenly felt in a busy place where everybody is making money, and the prosperity of which rests upon such solid foundations as those afforded by the manufacture of champagne for the whole world, than in agricultural districts, slenderly populated; although its causes are more apparent in the former than in the latter. There is really no need to mourn the fate of Rheims and Epernay."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Several members of Gen. McCook's family have died of apoplexy.

A Delaware peach-grower who last week shipped 500 baskets of fruit, cleared three cents over freights and commissions.

Gen. Butler's speech in Lynn, Mass., announced for to-night, has been postponed. He will speak in Clinton on Thursday.

The Catholic Temperance Union of Connecticut is to meet in Hartford today. Thirty-three Societies will be represented.

The break in the levee at Bonnet Carré, which did so much damage to Louisiana plantations last Spring, has not yet been repaired.

A day of fasting and prayer is suggested in Wilmington, N. C., that the threatened return of the yellow fever may, if possible, be averted.

A seventeen-year old girl spent a lonely and terrified night in the woods of New-Hampshire, last week, having lost her way while searching for gum.

The New-Haven *Palladium* notes, as a very peculiar thing, that most of the steamers lately lost have been under the command of Connecticut men.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the leading Republican journal in West Virginia, virtually concedes that there is a majority vote for the Constitutional Convention in that State.

Congressman Barton C. Cook, Republican, of the Sixth District of Illinois, has resigned. The vacancy will be filled at the November election.

A woman in Vancouver, thirty-two years old, is declared to weigh 323 pounds. She was the youngest of a family of nineteen children and is in good health.

Gen. Robert Lawry, by invitation of Gov. Humphreys and other conservative citizens of Mississippi, is to make a joint canvass of the State with Gov. Alcorn.

Some of the Californians are laughing at a stranger who in one of their towns said that he had been "perusing around seeing the climate."

Lieut.-Commander John Schouler, who did so much to save the steamer *City of Houston* from wreck, is a son of Gen. Wm. Schouler, of Boston.

The friends of the late Gov. Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, intend to decorate his grave with flowers on Sept. 3, the anniversary of the day of his death.

They now say of Gov. Haight that at a Sunday-school meeting, years ago, in California, he alluded to the Chinese as "our elder brothers."

The Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have made their announcements for the opening meetings of the campaign throughout the State. Several meetings are to be addressed by German orators.

By a brilliant arrangement at a Down-east watering-place, whither all the guests are conveyed by steamer, the boat-whistle gives information of the number to arrive, blowing a long whistle for every ten and a short one for five persons. Dinner is prepared accordingly.

An insane Wisconsin woman threw three of her children into a forty-foot well, and was about to cast the rest of the family after them when she was discovered and the act prevented. The three were all taken out alive, and only one was seriously hurt.

There is much talk in Iowa about the next United States Senatorship, the "claims" of Harlan and Allison being actively canvassed. But thus far no candidates for the Legislature have been instructed for whom they shall vote.

A Virginia paper reports that very many water-melons are now unwholesome, as they are withered, the vines having generally died during the drouth, so that the melon received no sap or nutriment.

Several men were recently poisoned in Nevada by drinking from a spring whose waters appeared perfectly clear. Analysis showed that they were strongly impregnated with arsenic.

Among the lamp-lighters in Milwaukee, Wis., is a little girl, ten years old, who makes her rounds in all kinds of weather, and runs up the ladder like a squirrel, while her elderly mother watches for her safety below.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* shows the imperative necessity for a thorough cleaning of that city, to ward off pestilence, and says that never before have its streets and public squares been in so neglected and filthy a condition.

Mr. John Burrows and wife, of Mystic, Conn., celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday last. Five generations of the family were present, with two of the guests who attended their first wedding, and the dress worn by the bride at that time was exhibited, in a good state of preservation.

A Virginian writes to the Richmond *Whig* urging united political action on the part of the South, that it may dictate terms, expressing the opinion that if the South acts with unanimity it can hereafter always count on enough help in the West and North-west to have things pretty much its own way in the national administration.

The cry of under-weight in bread is raised again in New-Orleans. The city ordinance provides that every Monday morning the Mayor shall publish a tariff, saying how much bread a baker shall sell during the next seven days for five or ten cents, the price of flour on the previous Saturday being alone the basis of the tariff. The ordinance is not executed.

A little boy in Yorkville, Canada, came to his death a few days ago under most singular circumstances. He was one of a party of children who were playing together, and kissed one of the little girls. This so enraged another little girl that, in a fit of what may be called jealousy, she struck him with a stick, inflicting an injury from which he died in a few hours.

It is asserted that the train-boy, who was thrown to the ground by striking his feet against a switch-target while swinging his body out of the door of a baggage-car going at full speed, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, was thrown twenty-five feet before he landed and then bounded twenty-five feet more, by actual measurement, and this time hit a fence and knocked off a board. The next day he was on duty as lively as ever.

Chief-Justice Chase officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of a new hotel in Waukesha, Wis., on Thursday last, saying that he complied with the request in the hope and confident expectation that the house to be erected will prove a pleasant home to many resorting hither to find refreshment and renovation in the healthful air of this locality and the healing waters of the spring.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that the use of the name of Hon. Columbus Delano, in connection with the United States Senatorship from Ohio, has been not only without his approval but absolutely against his wishes. He also says that, while shrinking from no responsibility that legitimately may be thrust upon him, he still sincerely seeks relief from the burden, and willingly will lay down his present office whenever he can do so without apparent disregard of the wishes of the Administration and of his friends.

The San Francisco *Alta* is disposed to commend Hon. George C. Gorham for his frankness in stating his position upon the Chinese question. It says: "We must confess that we admire the independent position taken by Gorham, who declared in his speech in this City, a few evenings since, that his views were simply the views of George C. Gorham, and not those of the Republican Party of California. While he believes firmly in the great principles of the party to which he belongs, he is honest enough to maintain his opinion, his private convictions as a man, against the platform of articles of belief of both political parties."

Raphael Semmes delivered an address at a Catholic College Commencement in Alabama last week, on "the Catholic and the American, and the claims of the one upon the other." He contended that America was more Catholic in its origin than Protestant, and that the Catholics gave to the United States their liberal form of government and their free institutions. In concluding he said: "After what you have heard, have not we Catholics some claim to this American continent? Have we not the right to call it our home, and to claim that our posterity, in common with the posterity of the Protestant, shall abide here forever? But we do not demand much. We demand only the protection of that Constitution and those laws which we have ourselves largely contributed to establish. Now, in return for this small demand which we make upon America what shall we give her? We will give her the graduates of our colleges; such young men as sit on the benches before me, who have received a broad and truly Catholic education, and whose intellects have not been cribbed and confined by the narrow sectarian teachings of Yale and Cambridge. These gifts of ours will become bright jewels in the coronet of empire, and safe, if anything can save, this glorious land of ours from infidelity and ruin."

DR. DOLLINGER.

Significance of the Election at Munich.

From the Cologne Gazette.

The election of Dr. Dollinger to the post of rector, is an event of great importance. By taking this step the University of Munich has placed itself in the foremost ranks of the great ecclesiastical conflict of our age, and has gained a position which even Berlin cannot claim. The States to which the Universities of Northern Germany belong, the way in which they were founded, and their confessional character, render them the representatives of Protestantism. Munich, on the other hand, is the oldest German University which has assumed the character of a school for all branches of science, and until very lately it was considered the stronghold of the strictly Catholic party. Now, fifty-four Professors out of the sixty-three who were entitled to a vote have elected Dr. von Dollinger, who is excommunicated, and, more than this, the leader of the old Catholics, as next year's Rector of the University. By so doing they have in the most distinct manner confirmed the protest made a year ago by forty-four Professors and teachers of the University against the claims of the Vatican Council to be considered œcumenical, and the binding character of its decree with respect to the infallibility of the Pope. The fact that of late years the University of Munich has taken but a small part in politics, and that the political views of the majority of its teachers were till lately exceedingly moderate, clearly proves how false is the assertion of the Ultramontanes that the resistance to the new dogma is the work of a political party. The Ministry of State and the Royal Patron of the University have now to decide whether they will sanction the election; but, whether they confirm it not, the vote does honor to Bavaria and Germany. The election is the more important as the anniversary of the foundation of the Ingolstadt-Landshut-Munich University will be celebrated during the next rectorate, and Dr. von Dollinger would on that occasion worthily represent the dignity of Catholic science and the respect which is its due.

Daring Robbery at the Cunard Dock in Jersey City.

Yesterday morning, when the warehouse at the Cunard dock, in Jersey City, was opened, evidences of a daring robbery were discovered, as one of the planks of the floor had been cut out. It was evident that the thieves had rowed under the building and had bored upward, cutting out a piece of plank by augur holes. They had then opened cases of goods, and had selected the most valuable, passing them through the floor to the boat. The loss to the Company is about $2,000. The property stolen consisted of laces and embroideries consigned to William Lattimer, of Franklin-street, New-York, and of fine, white linen consigned to William Gillespie, of William-street. It is supposed that the thieves made only one trip, the bulk of goods taken being small. Two men were seen by a private watchman to row away from the end of the pier on which the warehouse stands, at about 7 o'clock in the evening. It is supposed that these were the thieves. Custom-house Inspectors were on the dock at the time when the robbery was committed.

Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association—The City Accounts.

A regular meeting of the members of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the Wigwam, in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Mr. George P. Bradford in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a public meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth Assembly District be called for the purpose of expressing their views in reference to the present condition of our City Government, and to take such action as will permit a thorough reform in our municipal affairs.

The date of the meeting was fixed for the 15th of September.

A Committee was appointed to make preparations for the formation of a library, and the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
40—In re John S. Gaw.
49—Pearce vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Co.
54—Grimm vs. Bradenstein.
117—In re petition of Farley, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Before Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
6249—Wallroth vs. Berggenen.
6236—Pollack vs. Martin.
6578—McGowan vs. Buckley.
6245—Carter vs. Carter.
7056—Jones vs. Jones.
7062—Payne vs. Archer.
6941—Meichel vs. Dunn.
7058—Blessman vs. Ackerman.
7149—Jones vs. Jones.
7069—Fortier vs. Martelet.
7171—Thomson vs. Winters.
7170—Levy vs. Monash.
7172—Stiosny vs. Nelke.
7173—Lutke vs. Kessler.
7174—Schuchman vs. Hilchen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. George Byrne; rape.
2—The People vs. Robert White; bigamy.
3—The People vs. Wm. Woods; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Bartholomew Upton; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Roger Heady; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Eberhard Bauer; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Albert Caulfield; forgery.
8—The People vs. Hattie Christie; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Chas. Rosenthal; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John McCarty; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. John Jones; larceny from the person.
12—The People vs. Edmond Farrell.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 28.

By Judge Sutherland.

Caroline M. Malcolm *vs.* Sarah Louisa Allen et al.; adjustment of costs by clerk modified, and motion for stay granted.

A. E. Hildreth *vs.* William A. Shepard, &c.; motion granted without costs to either party; order to be settled on notice.

James R. Smith *vs.* James W. Ogden, Jr., et al.; order settled.

In the matter of the application of Charles A. Viemeister et al., infants, for sale of real estate; report confirmed and order granted.

James C. Fargo, &c., *vs.* Sophia Howell et al.; motion granted for judgment.

Samuel S. Tiffany *vs.* The Manhattan Engraving Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cornelia Austin *vs.* Margaret M. Ahern et al.; order settled.

William Hoffman *vs.* Peter H. Walker et al.; motion denied, without costs.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Philip Levy and others; motion granted, order to be settled on notice.

J. S. Stebbins *vs.* Eliza Brown; motion denied, without costs to either party.

Johanna Gomez *vs.* Joseph Gomez; report of referee confirmed; Charlotte E. Daly *vs.* Joseph B. Daly; $20 per week during pendency, &c., is fixed as the sum to be paid by defendant as temporary alimony for the support of plaintiff, &c. The sum of $150 is the sum fixed as the sum to be paid by defendant for expenses in carrying on this action, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

By Judge Spencer.

Francis B. Payne *vs.* R. Robert Codling et al.; order granted.

William Henry Brown *vs.* R. Robert Codling et al.; order granted.

Andrew J. Perry *vs.* Elisha W. Chester et al.; order denying motion granted.

James Fisk, Jr., *vs.* Gorham Gray; order granted.

The Lippiate Silver Engraving Company; motion adjourned till Sept. 12, at 12 noon.

Bartlett *vs.* Fisher; motion adjourned till 29th, at 12 noon.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

By Judge Van Brunt.

McCormick *vs.* Shookay; motion granted.

Dickinson *vs.* O'Hara; motion denied.

Atkinson *vs.* Lewine; motion denied. [See opinion.]

Bartlett *vs.* Bradley; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Bartlett *vs.* The East Tennessee Zinc Company; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Hagan *vs.* Fredericks; motion granted with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 28.

Before Judge Sutherland.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY MUST BE BEFORE A JURY.

Lewenthal vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—A motion was made in this case to enter up judgment in favor of plaintiff on a report of a referee. Though counsel did not appear on behalf of the City, yet it was stated that it was intended to oppose the motion on the ground that an act of the Legislature of 1871 provided that all suits against the City must be tried by a jury. In answer to this it was contended on behalf of the motion that this provision was unconstitutional by reason of its being outside the scope of the act in which it was contained; that even if constitutional, it was *ex post facto* so far as this case was concerned, and therefore inoperative.

Judge Sutherland reserved his decision, at the same time directing that counsel for the City be notified to hand in points.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON—INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Oliver Hogan vs. L. D. Fredricks and John O'Neill.—The defendants in this action, occupying a floor above that occupied by plaintiff, while preparing a sky-light for the purpose of the business of daguerreotypists, allowed the rain to come through and destroy property of plaintiff, for which the latter recovered a judgment for $477 85. It appeared that the suit was originally commenced in a District Court, but removed by defendants into the Court of Common Pleas by giving security. Two hundred and fifty dollars was paid by O'Neill to plaintiff, with the understanding that he should not be pursued for the collection of the balance of the judgment. Plaintiff issued execution against the joint property of both defendants, and against the individual property of the defendant, L. D. Fredricks. Both executions were returned unsatisfied, and execution was thereupon issued against the body of Fredricks, under which he was arrested. To set aside this arrest was the nature of the present motion on behalf of defendant Fredricks. The motion was urged on the ground, that the suit having been commenced in the District Court, no further or other remedy could be had by plaintiff in the Court of Common Pleas than could be had in the Court where the suit was originally commenced; that in the District Court an execution could only issue against the person in a suit founded on malicious injury to property, and no ingredient of malice was apparent in this case. Also, that no execution against the person could issue until all remedies against the property had been exhausted, and in this case all remedies against the property are not exhausted until after an execution against the individual property of the defendant O'Neill has been issued and returned unsatisfied.

Judge Van Brunt granted defendant's motion, and vacated the arrest.

Thomas Allison, of Averill, Allison & Averill, for motion.

Arthur J. Delany opposed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new..........113¼	1,300 West.Union Tel. 62¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅜	200 do...bet. call. 62⅛
1,000 do..........113¾	200 do.......... 62½
17,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.113¾	100 Wells-FargoEx.Sc. 3¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.114¼	100 Panama Railroad.. 72
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114¼	100 N. Y. C. & H.R.b3. 98⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.c.114¼	200 do.......... 98¼
4,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 63½	200 do........b5. 98⅜
6,000 Ga. St. 7s,G.bds. 98½	200 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 52⅜
11,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 57¼	200 do.......s60. 52⅛
10,000 do....... 57½	200 do........ 52¼
3,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 97	400 do........ 52¼
6,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. c. 75	18 do......... 52½
3,500 Ohio 6s, 1881.....105	200 C. Coal of Md. b. c. 42½
7,000 Ohio 6s, 1886.....106½	100 Adams Express... 83
4,000 Long Dock Bds. 92	100 Erie Railway..... 30¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. G.bds.100⅜	200 do...bet. call. 30½
6,000 UnionPac.1stM. 88¾	100 Erie Railway Pf... 60
12,000 do....... 88⅝	200 L. S. & Mich. So...110¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 87	100 do...bet. call.110¼
4,000 C. & N.W.Con. 93	100 Union Pacific...... 32⅝
1,000 do..bet. call. 92¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts......118⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 96½	100 do.......... 118⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. St. L. Div...... 86¼	300 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89
3,000 do......... 86½	100 do.......... 89¼
4,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 94¾	200 do.......... 89½
1,000 N.J. Cen. n.bds.103	50 Chic. & Rock Is...111⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st M., '88. 92½	100 do.......... 111⅜
3,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st M. 88¾	50 do.......... 111
500 CedarF.& M.1stM. 85½	100 Mil. & St. Paul..... 61⅞
25 Cen. Nat. Bank...106	400 Tol. Wab. & W.s3. 64¾
16 Bank of Common. 99¾	100 do........b10. 64½
	100 do........b3. 64½
	10 Del. Lack. & W....109⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.118	100 Spring M. Coal.... 72¼
23,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114¼	200 Erie R....bet. call. 30¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.113¾	200 L. S. and Mich.So.110¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.114	100 Un. Pac........b3. 32¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114	800 Clev. & Pitts.b. c.118⅜
500 do..........113¾	200 do......... 118½
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.114¼	30 Chi. & N. W...... 71⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 75⅝	50 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 90⅜
5,000 N. C. F. Act,'66. 35¼	100 do......... 90⅛
1,000 S. C. St. 6s,new, Jan. & July... 57¼	100 N. J. Cen.......... 108
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.101⅛	200 do..bet. call.108
100 Con. Coal of Md... 42¼	200 Chi. & R. I......b. c.111⅜
100 West. Un. Tel...... 62⅛	300 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 64⅜
200 do...bet.call. 62⅛	700 Ohio & Miss....... 45⅝
233 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 50	200 do.........b30. 46
100 U. S. Express.... 56½	200 do.........b3. 46
100 do.......... 56	100 St. L. & I. M..... 59
100 do..bet. call. 55¾	100 H. & St. Jo...... 70¾
	500 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 20⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 112⅝@112⅞ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is scarce in the open market, while the demand continues large for Customs, without any counterbalancing disbursements this week. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 on Thursday, while the receipts of the week for Customs look like a repetition of the $4,000,000 of last week, or the $4,400,000 of the week before. The receipts of the day are $683,000.

The foreign Exchanges are held nominally firm, but there is not, and cannot be, much actual business, except in the line of settling credits on London, while Gold remains so scarce and dear on the Customs demand.

In the market for Money there is no change among the Brokers on call loan. The offerings from lenders are in excess of the demand at 3@5 ₱ cent. At Bank the applications for Discounts from the Merchants have slightly increased at 6@7 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the changes were slight in the Public Funds, and the business not important in amount. It is announced by Cable from London that the applications for the New Loan on Tuesday last aggregate over one hundred and seven millions of dollars, of which 70 ₱ cent. was awarded by Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., this morning. The report from Washington is that the applications, including the $10,000,000 subscribed by the Bankers to the negotiation in this City, aggregate $55,000,000 or $58,000,000, and as $50,000,000 was reserved to the National Banks, it seems doubtful whether the parties to the negotiation will receive any considerable portion of their subscription.

In other departments of the Exchange there was a steady demand for the Southern State Bonds, and a somewhat improved demand for the established Railway Mortgages. The Pacific Centrals rose to 100⅜, and the Unions to 88¾ ₱ cent. The Toledo and Wabash Mortgages were in demand on the increased business of the Road, and the rise in the Common Stock, which sold as high as 65 ₱ cent. The general feeling in the Railway Stocks was in favor of firm prices, and a fair business was distributed over the New-York and Western list. But the market still lacks buoyancy, and it remains for the month of September to determine whether we are to have a *Bull* speculation. On the Miscellaneous Shares the business continues in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 28.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¼	113¾
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98¼	98⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94¼	94¼
Reading	114	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111
North-west Common	71⅞	71½
North-west Preferred	91¼	91⅛
Pacific Mail	52⅛	52¼
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61¼	62⅛
Lake Shore	110⅝	110¼
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	45⅝
Toledo and Wabash	63¼	64⅛
Western Telegraph	62⅜	62½
Erie	30¼	30⅜
Union Pacific	32⅛	32¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28.

Gold receipts	$1,204,918 03
Gold payments	57,358 83
Gold balance	64,635,766 26
Currency receipts	418,214 15
Currency payments	674,559 65
Currency balance	9,307,968 43
Customs	683,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81....118	5-20 coup., '67......113⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81...118⅜	5-20 coup., '68......113⅞
5-20 coup., '62......114⅜	10-40 reg......110¾
5-20 coup., '64......114¼	10-40 coup......114¼
5-20 coup., '65......114⅜	6s Currency......116¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...113¼	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....... 74	Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat... 87
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 75	Ark. 6s, Funded..... 53¾
Va. 6s, old....... 63½	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 54½
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 69½	Ohio 6s, '75.......104
Va. 6s, registered,old. 52	Ohio 6s, '81.......105
Va. 6s, consol.bonds.. 64¾	Ohio 6s, '86.......106½
Va. 6s, deferred b'ds.. 29	Ill. Canal bond, '70...110
Ga. 6s....... 82	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......100
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.... 98½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......100
N. C. 6s, old....... 43	Ill. War Loan.......100
N. C. Funding Act, '66 34½	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
N. C. New bonds.... 25	Ind. 5s.......100
N. C. Special Tax.... 19½	Mich. 6s, '73.......101
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 57½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.108¼
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 59½	N. Y. Coup. B'nty L.108¼
Mo. 6s....... 97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.is. 96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107¼
La. 6's, Levee bonds.. 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107¼
La. 8s, of 1910....... 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107¼
Ala. 5s....... 68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107¼
Ala. 8s.......100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92½	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 84¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 90	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.. 90	Han. & Naples 1st.... 87¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 90	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101⅜	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 87¾
Erie 1st, Ext.......101	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 86½
Erie 1st, Ind....... 96	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 85
Erie 7s, 2d, '79....... 98	Galena & Chic. Ext...100
Erie 7s, 3d, '83....... 95	Galena & Chic. 2d.... 98
Erie 7s, 4th, '80....... 95	Chic., R. I. & Pac......102½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93½	Morris & Es. 1st.......104¾
Long Dock Bs....... 91½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F......101
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104	N. J. Cen. New Bs....102¼
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.......102	Pitts.,F.W.&Chic. 2d.101
Harlem 1st, 7s.......103	Pitts.,F.W.&Chic. 3d. 98
Har. Conv. & S. F. 6s. 91	P.,F.W.&C.8₱ct.E.B.104
Alb. & Sus. 2d....... 94	Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S.F. 95
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82.....120	Cl. & Pitts. 2d.......100
C.,Bur.& Q. 8₱ct.1st.111¾	Cl. & Pitts. 3d....... 97
Mich. So. 7₱ct. 2d.... 99	Cl. & Pitts. 4th....... 83½
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7₱ct.103	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 95
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo...100½	Ohio & Miss. 1st.......100
Cen. Pac. Bs.......100⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.... 93¾
Union Pac. 1st Bs..... 88⅜	Dub. & S. City 1st.... 93¾
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 83⅝	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 91½
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st. 8s. 97	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s.107⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 99	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.... 85½	Mil. & S. P. 1st....... 93½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 77	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 89
Chic. & N. W. S. F....100	Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 96
Chic. & N.W. Int. Bs. 93½	Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 95
Chic. &N.W.Cons. Bs. 92¼	Joliet & Chic. 1st.......106
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs. 90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 88⅝
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 97½	Col., Cinc. & Ind. 2d. 68½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.104	Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 88¾
Del., L. & W. 1st.......102	Tol., P. & W. 2d....... 79
Del., L. & W. 2d....... 99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 96½	Bos., H. & E., guar.. 26
Tol.&W.1stSt.L.Div.. 86	C. Falls & Minn. 1st.. 84½
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 92	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......138	Metropolitan.......140
Manhattan.......147	Peoples'.......145
Merchants'.......118	East River.......112½
Mechanics'.......135	Market.......123
City.......225	Nassau.......108¼
Phenix.......105	Corn Exchange.......125
Tradesmen's.......151	Continental.......99¾
Gallatin National.......125	Commonwealth.......99½
Merchants' Exchan'e.100	Importers' & Traders'.188
Leather Manuf.......185	Manuf. & Merchants'.101
Seventh Ward.......107	N. Y. National Ex.......100
State of New-York...112¼	Central National.......105¾
Mechanics' Bk. Ass...118	Second National.......180
Mercantile.......127	Fourth National.......113
American Exchange.117	Ninth National.......118
Bank of the Republic.113	Bankers' & Brok. Ass. 90
Bank of North Am....107	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	....
City 6s, New	102	Sales.
Camden and Amboy	129	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	Sales.
Reading	114½	Sales.
Lehigh Valley	61⅝	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	48⅛	48½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	27⅞
Northern Central	41	....
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, Mr. C. P. Huntingdon, has today notified the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, that since his return from California he notices that the sales of the First Mortgage Bonds are in advance of the Money wants of the Company, and, therefore, directs that the price be advanced to 93 ₱ cent. and accrued interest.

Hon. Robert B. Rosevelt, member of Congress for the Fourth (City) District, expresses his belief, through the New-York *Citizen*, that the total Debt of the City and County of New-York, Funded, Unfunded and Unaudited is *one hundred and twenty-five million of dollars*. Mr. Rosevelt is a wealthy and responsible citizen, and an acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party, but *not* a member of the Tammany Ring. This amount is much larger than the total charged against the Mayor and Controller in the recent exposures of The Times, but the story of Mr. Rosevelt is borne out by rumors, current in Wall-street of late, that millions of dollars remain unacknowledged in the reports of these officials.

The recent decease of Mr. E. W. Dunham, the first President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and who for twenty years filled the office, has led to the nomination, by the Board of Directors, of Mr. W. A. Falls, for many years Cashier, to the head of the Bank.

The London *Financier* has the following complimentary notice of the Public Credit of the United States. The article was written previous to the successful negotiation of the New Loan, resulting, as the Cable informs us today, in applications in excess by 30 ₱ cent. of the sum total offered in Europe:

"An event which has long been foreseen has at length come to pass. The credit of the United States is at last rated at 5 per cent. and upward in the market; that is to say, a Five per Cent. stock of that Government now commands a par or a premium. This is proved by the fact that the Ten-forty Five per Cent. Bonds were quoted yesterday at the equivalent of 91@91½ ex div., 91 being par. It is also proved by the further fact that, yesterday afternoon, telegrams from New-York brought the price of the new Five per Cent. Loan at equal to 91@91¼.

Considering the almost illimitable resources of the United States, and the numerous respects, particularly those having reference to standing expenditure, in which the Government of that Republic is in a position of advantage far beyond the majority of European States, the wonder is not that this point in United States financial history has now been reached, but that it was not attained long ago. Other States borrow; the United States pay off debt. Other States habitually exceed their income; the United States Government habitually lives within its income, and stands almost alone amongst the Governments of the world in having a large surplus, applicable, and actually applied, monthly and annually, to the reduction of the capital of the debt. Then, as regards natural resources, facilities of future expansion and development, the extent of the field for immigration, freedom from that modern curse—the necessity of keeping up large standing armies—and the possession of vast tracts of Government land, ever increasing in value—on each and all of these points the position of the United States is superior to that of other nations. The appreciation of the credit of its Government in the market is, therefore, perfectly natural, and will, doubtless, go on until a much higher range of value is attained.

Those considerations are of especial interest at the present moment, because they betoken a distinct success for the new United States funding loan, which is expected to be introduced in the London market on Friday or Saturday next. It is fully believed that the applications for this issue will be very extensive. The fact that the Ten-forty Bonds, bearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, and having only three years more to run before becoming liable to commutation, are at fully par ex dividend, renders it certain that the public will appreciate the advantages of the new five per cent. bonds. For these new bonds, besides being expressly made payable in gold, both principal and interest, and enjoying immunity from all kinds of United States taxation, possess the advantage of being free from all further commutation for ten years certain, until after the expiration of which period the Government cannot touch their position. Moreover, the dividends are payable quarterly."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Gold interest, (more than eight per cent. Currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange.

The success of the new United States Five per Cent. Loan, for which our firm are the General Agents, is inducing holders of Five-twenties to exchange them for 7-30 Northern Pacifics, by which they realize a present profit of fourteen per cent., and greatly increase their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application, by Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	66	Crude Turp., bbls	25
Bees-wax, pks	23	Spirits Turp., bbls	143
Cotton, bales	1,774	Resin, bbls	879
Cotton-seed, bags	674	Tar, bbls	913
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	237	Butter, pks	3,084
Cot.-seed Cake, casks	230	Cheese, pks	10,780
Dried Fruit, pks	382	Grease, pks	116
Eggs, bbls	917	Tallow, pks	8
Flour, bbls	18,594	Beef, pks	11
Corn-meal, bbls	20	Cut-meats, pks	140
Corn-meal, bags	125	Lard, pks	122
Flax-seed, bags	1,448	Lard, kegs	116
Wheat, bushels	220,013	Stearine, pks	27
Corn, bushels	350,619	Oil-lard, bbls	50
Oats, bushels	7,700	Rice, pks	55
Barley, bushels	2,200	Skins, bales	186
Malt, bushels	21,300	Sumac, bags	140
Hops, bales	354	Starch, pks	1,019
Horns, No	1,358	Tea, half chests	23
Hides, No	9,704	Tobacco, hhds	453
Hides, bales	922	Tobacco, hhds. & cs.	2,977
Leather, sides	10,576	Yarn, bales	199
Lead, pigs	900	Whisky, bbls	345
Moss, bales	222	Wool, bales	361

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—3,978 bushels Corn, 58,904 bushels Wheat, 1,279 bales Cotton, 411 hhds. Tobacco, 100 tcs. Beef, 3,285 boxes Cheese, 6,000 Staves, 159 pks. Fish-oil, 1,050 Oars, 23 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—300 bbls. Resin, 16 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 117 boxes Clocks, 279 pks. Butter, 2,377 boxes Cheese, 2,894 bbls. Flour, 181 boxes Bacon, 300 boxes Corn, 280 pks. Fish-oil, 57 bags Waste, 7,788 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Il Leone*, for Penarth Roads and orders—23,678 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Ruth*, for Queenstown and orders—2,035 bbls. Naphtha, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Ariel*, for Queenstown—9,605 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Little Funy*, for Amsterdam—17,815 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—8,026 bushels Corn, 1,003 bushels Rye, 160 bbls. Resin, 500 tcs. Lard, 216 hhds. Tobacco, 7 bales Furs, 8 boxes Bacon, 60 logs Wood.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $7 25@$7 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ cwt.

COFFEE—The offerings of Rio and Santos have been on a limited scale, and holders have been claiming very full prices, which circumstances have been against free movements, though the inquiry has been good, mainly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bags Rio, by the *Contest*, here, and 4,158 do. by the *Talisman*, at Baltimore, at full prices. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 11,220 bags; sales, 19,327 bags; stock in first hands this evening, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 52,084 bags here, and 101,906 bags at all the distributing ports. The latter includes 5,000 bags at Charleston, 2,095 bags at Mobile, and 42,727 bags at Baltimore. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary, 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Fair, 11¾c.@12c.; Good, 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Prime, 13⅛c.@13⅜c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. Other kinds show firmness as to values, on a meagre offering from first hands and a moderate inquiry. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 11¼c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has shown more animation, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher for early delivery, with sales reported of 614 bales to shippers, 316 bales to spinners and 400 bales in transit, closing, however, somewhat less buoyantly. For forward delivery the demand has been active at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of 15,100 bales basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for September, 100 bales at 18 1-16c., 200 bales at 18⅛c.; September and October, 100 bales each at 18 1-16c., 100 bales each at 18 3-16c.; October, 100 bales at 18c., 100 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18 3-16c., 1,900 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 5-16.; November, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18 3-16c., 500 bales at 18¼c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 18¼c.; December, 200 bales at 18¼c.; 200 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 100 bales at 18⅜c. And today, for September, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 500 bales at 18⅜c., 900 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 500 bales at 18 7-16c., 1,800 bales at 18½c.; September and October, 200 bales each at 18 9-16c., 100 bales, each at 18½c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 300 bales at 18⅜c., 500 bales at 18½c., 400 bales at 18 9-16c., 600 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 800 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18 19-32c.; October and November, 200 bales, each at 18⅝c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 400 bales at 18½c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅝c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; 600 bales at 18½c.; 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 18⅞c.; exchanged, 1,100 bales September for 1,100 bales November, even; The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18c.; October, 18.15c.; November, 18.15c.; December, 18.17c. The receipts at the port today were 1,774 bales, including 259 bales from Norfolk, 9 bales from Savannah, 1,486 bales from New-Orleans, and 20 bales from Baltimore. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 2,297 bales, and thus far this week, 3,341 bales, against 2,858 bales same time last week; and thus far this season, 3,965,468 bales, against 2,900,406 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞
Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	19½
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21½

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull since our last, without any marked changes in values. Shipping extras have been scarce and held above the views of buyers, checking business. Superfine brands have been in request, but the light offerings and firm views of sellers prevented free movements. Of trade and family extras, the sales were restricted to job lots, with Minnesotas reported in most favor. At the close, the market lacked buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 05@$5 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 70@$6 10; very good to fancy at $6 10@$6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 60@$6; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 75@$6 10, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@5 25
Superfine State and Western	5 05@5 50
Extra State	5 70@6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	5 70@6 75
Extra Genesee	6 80@8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 75@6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 10@9 25

Southern Flour has been in request at full prices, with sales since our last of 975 bbls. at $5 15@$5 50 for poor to good, and $6 60@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 460 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request at $3 40@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been moderately active, but prices, which opened firmer for Winter, and about steady for Spring, closed fully 2c.@3c. a bushel lower on the latter, under some pressure to realize, and a very stringent ocean freight market, and also weaker for the poorer grades of Red Winter, which were not in much favor. The main call was from export buyers, and for the better qualities of Red and Amber Winter, part to arrive, and No. 2 Spring. Loft Wheat attracted some attention from shippers at the modified figures. White Wheat was without activity, the business having been mostly in job lots within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 243,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, though mainly here, afloat, and from store, including White Western at $1 47½@$1 57½, chiefly at $1 52@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 52, chiefly at $1 43@$1 44, for ordinary to good new Red; $1 49@$1 50 for prime new Amber do., here; $1 50 for do., September delivery, and $1 47 for prime Red do., same delivery; $1 35@$1 43 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 40 reported bid for prime; No. 2 Spring at $1 37@$1 40 for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at $1 38@$1 39; No. 2 Spring, September delivery, on private terms; Soft do., $1 20@$1 35; White Genesee, $1 48½@$1 60, chiefly at $1 53@$1 55; Red and Amber, $1 42@$1 52, chiefly Amber at $1 49@$1 52; new White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; new Red Amber do., $1 45@$1 52, chiefly at $1 50, ₱ bushel....Corn opened dull and weak under more liberal offerings, but closed rather steadier, with a better inquiry noted for the trade and for export. The dealings were mostly in dry mixed Western. Yellow and White Corn was quiet. A resale of the latter was reported at 71c. for part of a load of Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 231,000 bushels at 65¾c.@67¾c. for inferior to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67c.@67½c. for low, and 68c. for good to prime dry, afloat; 65½c.@66½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c., chiefly at 70c. for Yellow Western; 71c.@75c. for White Western, and 85c.@88c. for White Southern....Rye has been in moderate request for export, mostly to arrive, with Western quoted down to 81c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 8,000 bushels....Barley has been wholly nominal. A few cars of ordinary Western were offering at $1 a bushel, which rate was altogether above the views of buyers, whose bids were not over 75c.@80c....Barley-malt has been in some demand at $1 10@$1 40 as the extremes ₱ bushel....Oats have been in fairly active demand but weak in price. The trade were buying less freely. There was considerable speculative inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,500 bushels at 40c.@45c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 43c.@46c. for ordinary to good, afloat; 39c.@43½c. for new Black; 42c.@48c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio; 50c. for a fancy lot of White Western, and 36c.@42c. for new crop Jersey. The export clearances hence since our last have been 58,904 bushels Wheat and 3,978 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 2,894 bbls. Flour, 7,784 bushels Wheat and 7,800 bushels Corn for Glasgow, 23,678 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders, 9,605 bushels Wheat for Queenstown and orders, 17,311 bushels Wheat for Havre, 17,815 bushels Wheat for Amsterdam, 1,003 bushels Rye and 8,026 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Aug. 26, 1871:

Iron Ore—Beach, Rome.

Wheat—Ida A. Butts, Buffalo; Aunt Polly, Buffalo; Clyde, Buffalo; Pennsylvania, Buffalo; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo; Major Goodsell, Buffalo; A. B. Raymond, Brockport; Lansing, Buffalo.

Coal—U. S. Grant, Watkins; Wesley Austin, Geneva; H. Flanagan, Buffalo.

Oats—Anna E. Wicks, Buffalo; Frank E. James, Buffalo; A. A. Pool, Buffalo.

Lumber—W. A. Hart, Oswego; G. H. Clark, Rome; L. P. Marsden, Buffalo; W. H. Dean, Buffalo; D. S. Harvey, Buffalo; Aunt Cally, Buffalo; R. Frazille, Buffalo; George H. Sanford, Buffalo; Matt Rowe, Oswego; Simon Cohen, Buffalo; Charles Theall, Buffalo; Horace White, Rome; E. S. Houghtailing, Oswego; H. D. Rosedo, Sabbath K No. 3, Oswego; Co'. W. F. Robison, Oswego; Fred. Petrie, Buffalo; F. E. Williams, Buffalo; Exchange, Olean.

Oil—Ezra N. Hill, Buffalo; John W. Beck, Buffalo.

Barley—Alpine, Buffalo.

Corn—John Booth, Buffalo; Lute Finley, Buffalo; W. F. O'Rourke, Buffalo; Maine, Buffalo; Harry Barclay, Buffalo; W. S. Fenn, Buffalo; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo; Dudley D. Palmer, Buffalo; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo; Marion, Buffalo; Brahma, Buffalo; J. S. Forger, Buffalo; Baker & Sons, Buffalo; Milton E. Merrick, Buffalo; A. H. Downer, Buffalo; Melissa, Buffalo; Maggie Matthews, Buffalo; James McGean, Buffalo.

Staves—John E. Deans, Buffalo; Fair Oaks, Buffalo.

Salt—Peter Fisk, Syracuse; C. E. Lanet, Salina.

Bar-iron—J. Pratt, Rome.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Aug. 14. Bushels.	Aug. 21. Bushels.	Aug. 28. Bushels.	Aug. 27, '70. Bushels.
Wheat	397,516	390,364	417,457	1,429,114
Corn	2,403,359	2,493,613	2,700,333	684,357
Rye	34,590	33,477	38,000	44,220
Oats	34,405	170,942	536,595	881,102
Malt	177,484	182,365	198,036	141,081
Peas	25,839	24,239	25,306	24,231

MOLASSES—The market has been very dull for all kinds, with values wholly nominal for full lots: 45 hhds. Porto Rico, at auction, were sold at 45c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite scarce and held with more firmness, but has been inactive within the range of $3 10@$3 25 for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,200 bbls. within the range. Receipts, 879 bbls.; exports, 560 bbls. Tar has been salable in job lots at unaltered prices; sales, 150 bbls. Washington and 50 bbls. Wilmington on private terms; receipts, 913 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been held with confidence on the basis of 53½c.@54c. for merchandise, with quite limited offering reported. The demand has been moderate at the quoted rates; sales, 200 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 53½c.@54c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 05@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 20@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quoted stronger throughout, with less urgency on the part of holders to place stock at even the advanced figures. The demand has been fairly active for Refined, in good part local and speculative, to provide for maturing August contracts. The inquiry for other kinds has been rather moderate,—the increased claims of sellers operating against active business. The outward movement in Oil has been checked by the stringency in the ocean freight market....Crude, in bulk, has been in some request since our last, and quoted firm at 14c., for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude, though in light demand, has been held with confidence at 17¾c.@18c., generally 18c., ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the quotation was 17½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 625 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 30@$4 35 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl....Refined Oil has been in more active demand, mostly on speculative account, at stronger prices, with sales reported of 13,500 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 24⅜c.@25c., closing at 25c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, part early delivery, reported at 24c. ₱ gallon; and 2,500 bbls. do. at 24⅛c., which was the closing price. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,035 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been held more firmly at 28c.@29c ₱ gallon, but has been quiet. Naphtha has been in some request, on the basis of 9c.@9½c. for Western and 10½c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence include 2,035 bbls. Naphtha for Queenstown and orders.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, with a fair show of buoyancy, in values. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,560 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 87½ for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for New City Mess; $12 75@$13 for Thin Mess; $10@$10 50 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been good demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 75@$13 85 seller September, $13 80 seller October, $13 50 seller November and December, and $14 seller January....Dressed Hogs have been quiet, ranging from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.....Cut-meats have been very slow of sale at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders, 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb....Bacon continues quiet at 8c.@8½c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts....Lard has been in very moderate demand at about steady prices; sales, 625 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c., for prime Western Steam, 9¾c. for New, and 9½c. for City....Beef has been sparingly sought after, and prices have been more or less nominal. We quote the range from $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues nominal at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue very slow of sale at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl. ....Butter has been quite moderately sought after, including State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, good to fancy, at 18c.@25c., and interior to good at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,084 pks. Cheese has been in moderate demand at from 8½c.@9½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8c.@10c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@9½c., for Western; the day's receipts were 10,780 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered much less freely, and have been quoted strong and buoyant in price, particularly the better grades of refining stock, which have been most sought after. The firmness of holders has been against an active business. Sales have been reported since our last of 836 hhds., including 415 hhds. Martinique at 8⅞c., 100 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 9¼c., 161 hhds. Molasses Sugar, reported at 8 9-16c.; 105 hhds. Demerara, in lots, to the trade at 11⅛c.@12⅛c.; 25 hhds. Scotch at 11¾c.; 30 hhds. Melado at 7¼c.; also, 990 boxes Molasses Sugar on private terms. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅜c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅜c., and Grocery from 9⅝c.@11c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand and firm, ranging from 10⅝c.@13c., as the extremes.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand: quoted higher; sales, 375 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In domestic Fleece, there has been a limited movement, manufacturers having been purchasing only for urgent wants at the ruling figures. Of domestic Pulled, the offerings have been light, and prices firm, with a moderate inquiry. There has been a slow call for Texas and California Wool at former figures. In foreign, the chief trade has been in Montevideo, of which extensive purchases have been made, partly for consumption, but largely on speculation, within our range; market otherwise dull.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very scant offering of berth-room, particularly for Grain, by both steam and sail, and rates have been again quoted a fraction higher, checking business, though the demand for accommodation has been quite active, chiefly for Grain. The offerings of other kinds of produce have been moderate at the ruling figures. In the chartering line, a more urgent inquiry has been noted for Grain vessels, at firmer and buoyant rates, with a moderate call for Petroleum vessels the bids for which, however, were not generally up to the views of ship-owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 185 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at ¼d. for compressed, ₱ lb.; 39,000 bushels Wheat by do., at 10½d. ₱ bushel, showing an advance of ½d. on 1,500 boxes Cheese by do., at 40s.; 220 pks. Butter, 75 boxes Bacon, and 140 tcs. Lard by do., at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 23,000 bushels Wheat by sail, at 10d. ₱ bushel; also a British bark of 511 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ standard bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 398 tons register, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at equal to 7s.; a British bark of 490 tons register, with equal to 3,300 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian brig, of 210 tons register, with equal to about 1,600 quarters do., at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British ship, of 1,034 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Londonderry, a British bark, of 694 tons register, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, equal to 67,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; 300 tcs. Lard, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; also an American ship, of 1,568 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 465 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported on owner's account. For Havre, a British bark, of 570 tons register, with a full cargo of Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For the Continent, a British ship, of 894 tons register, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia on private terms; a North German ship, of 772 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. do. from do. at 5s., 5s. 1½d., and 5s. 3d., ₱ bbl., according to number of lay days. For Beyrout, an American brig, of 191 tons register, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 35c., gold, ₱ case. For Marseilles, a bark, (now at an outport,) reported, with a full cargo of Naphtha from Philadelphia, without reliable particulars. For Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, a British schooner, of 205 tons register, with a cargo of Dressed Staves at $15, and back with a cargo of Wood at $5.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, was brisk at low rates, the Cattle here poor and common; they sold from 7c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt.@7 cwt., on 54@55 lbs. to the cwt. net. At One Hundredth-street Yards, on this forenoon, trade was dull; prices ranged from 7c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt.@7½ cwt., strong, on 57@58 lbs. to the cwt. net; quality generally fair, some top Steers very nice, with a poor tail-end. Sheep and Lambs brisk; range of prices for Sheep, 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb., range of prices for Lambs from 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb. Veals steady from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows dull, from $45@$97 ₱ head; quality very ordinary. Hogs said to be fair; sales effected on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

P. McCafferty sold for self 49 Steers, Ohios, medium cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. O. P. Evans sold for Brough & Co. 12 Steers, Michigans, Common, coarse cattle, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. S. C. Glover sold for self 39 Steers, Illinois, nice cattle, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 100 Steers, Illinois, good cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for Alexander Mann 77 tidy, fat Steers, Illinois, from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for J. Peele, 16 Steers, Illinois, plain cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 160 Steers, Kentuckys, good cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for W. Smith, 78 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. Williams & Valentine sold, for selves, 111 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 20 Steers, Cherokees, poor cattle, from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb., unweighed, taken on sight, about 4½ cwt. W. Fitch sold, for self, 208 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; and 80 Steers, Illinois, coarse cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, 24 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. G Bright sold, for self, 85 Steers, Missouris, coarse cattle, at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt.; had unsold 60 Steers, Cherokees, about 5 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 63 Sheep, weight 6,410 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,210 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 57 Sheep, weight 5,990 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 1,900 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 Veals, weight 2,486 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 725 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 590 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals at $9 ₱ head; 2 Veals at $45; 488 Lambs, weight 38,923 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 178 Lambs, weight 11,620 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 52 Lambs, weight 3,09 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 45 Lambs, weight 2,220 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 7 Sheep, weight 600 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 140 Lambs, weight 9,870 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 26 Sheep, weight 2,970 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 66 Sheep, weight 4,760 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 202 Lambs, weight 6,730 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 107 Sheep, weight 8,435 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight 3,920 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 163 Sheep, weight 12,040 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 1,060 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 1,070 Lambs for $5,232 31; 357 Veals for $2,681 86; 17 Cattle for $774 40.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 28, 1871: 1,342 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 372 Veals, 118 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 26, 1871: 3,638 head of horned Cattle, 8,314 Hogs, 7,108 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 792 head of horned Cattle, 8,314 Hogs, 5,172 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 28, 1871: 12,315 Sheep and Lambs, 9 Cows, 18 head of horned Cattle, 960 Veals. Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending Aug. 28, 1871: 1,594 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep from 4½c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb; 17 Beeves at 9c. ₱ lb.; 30 Cows from $45@$60@$75 ₱ head; 240 Veals from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4 25; Extra do., $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 75@$5 10. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 Red, in elevator, $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28. Corn firm and inactive; Mixed, in bulk on track, at 41½c.@42c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, in elevator, 34c.@34½c.; Mixed, sacked, 38c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, 65c.; No. 1 Fall, 75c.@78c. Rye dull; No. 2 at 59c. Whisky lower at 88½c.@89c. Tobacco active and higher; Lugs, $6 25@$7 50; Common Leaf, $6 25@$8. Hemp unchanged; sales at $1 05@$1 40 for prime to choice Undressed. Bagging quiet at 19½c.@20c. Pork quiet at $13 on orders. Bacon in good demand and better; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c., outside on orders. Lard—Small sales; prime Kettle at 9¼c. Hogs quiet at $4@$4 25. Cattle quiet; Texans, $1 75@$3 75; Natives, $3 25@$5. Receipts—8,500 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 1,300 Cattle.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active; declined ½c.; No. 2 Spring closed steady and firm at $1 19, seller August; $1 09¾, seller September; in the afternoon dull, $1 09@$1 09¼, seller September. Corn declined 1¼c.; No. 2 Mixed, 45¼c., seller August; 44¾c., seller September; in the afternoon dull; 45¼c.@45⅜c., seller August. Oats active; declined ½c.; No. 2, 30c. Rye easier; No. 2, 57¼c. Barley—No. 2 Spring weaker; 60½c. Highwines active and firm; 88c. Provisions firm. Pork, $12 50@$12 75 cash; $12 50@$12 62½, seller September. Lard, 8¾c.@9c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5c.; Short Rib Middles, 6c. Live Hogs steady; $4 25@$4 70. Cattle active; $3 25@$6. Freights active; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 168,000 bushels Wheat, 254,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 25,000 bushels Rye, 33,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 140,000 bushels Oats, 37,000, bushels Rye, 54,000 bushels Barley, and 2,000 Hogs.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Flour steady, with a good demand; sales 2,100 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand; sales 7,500 bushels new Red Winter at $1 35; two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35, and 4,000 do., to arrive, at $1 37½. Corn in fair demand, and market closes a shade lower; sales 16,000 bushels on private terms; 6,000 bushels do. at 60½c; one car at 61c.; two cars at 62c. Oats quiet; Western held at 48c. Corn-meal, $1 40 for Bolted; $1 35 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20@$21; Ship-stuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rice, 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by Lake—24,500 bushels Oats, 4,328,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—15,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats, 9,800 bushels Barley, 3,562,000 feet Lumber.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 steady at $35. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $4 75@$5 25; Extra Family, $5 62½@$6 25 for State; $6 50@$7 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6 50@$7 for Indiana and Ohio; $7 25@$8 75 for fancy lots. Wheat—Firm feeling; Red Western, $1 37@$1 42; Amber, $1 45@$1 47; White, $1 50@$1 60. Rye held at 75c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 72c.; Mixed Western, 69c.@70c. Oats steady; Black, 41c.; Mixed, 42c.@43c. Coffee firm; Rio, 14¼c.@18½c. Sugar very quiet; Fair to Good Refining Cuba, 6¾c.@9¼c.; Porto Rico, 9¼c.@10¼c. Molasses dull. Whisky lower, at 92½c. Beeves very dull this week, and lower; sales 3,000 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 7c.@7¾c.; Fair to Good, 6c.@6¾c.; Common, 5c.@5½c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 15,000 head at 5c.@6c. Hogs in fair demand; sales 2,832 head at $7@$7 50.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28.—In Store—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 266,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 43,000 bushels; Flour, 8,000 bushels; Malt, 3,000 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 7,100 bbls.; Wheat, 328,000 bushels; Corn, 342,000 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels; Rye, 100,000 bushels; Barley, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—53,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats; by rail—Corn, 8,000 bushels. Freights firm and higher; 12¼c. on Wheat, 11¼c. on Corn, 7¾c. on Oats to New-York. Flour steady; sales 500 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat—Nothing doing and scarce. Corn, in small lots, selling at 57c.@56¾c.@56½c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 39c. Rye held at 71c.; no buyers. Barley—None offered. Seeds quiet; sales 200 bags Timothy at $3. Pork dull at $13. Lard dull at 10¼c. Highwines nominally 93c.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28.—Flour steady, with moderate demand; Family, $5 60@$5 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; $1 10@$1 18; offerings light. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged; 65c.@68c. Oats and Barley unchanged. Pork in fair demand; sales, 450 bbls. at $12 50; now held at $12 75. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; 9c. bid; 9¼c. asked. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders held at 5¼c.; Sides at 6¾c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders held at 6¼c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 89c. Cotton hardening; Middling, 17¼c.

New-Orleans, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and nominal; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $5 87½@$6. Corn quiet; Mixed, 66c.; Yellow, 67c.; White, 70c. Oats quiet at 49c.@50c. Bran, $1 05. Hay dull; Prime, $27@$28; Choice, $30. Pork dull; held at $14. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Ribs, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 10c.@12c.; Choice, 14c.@15½c. Lard dull; Tierce, 10¼c.@12c.; Kegs, 11¼c.@11⅝c. Sugar dull; good common to fair, 9¼c.@10¼c. Whisky quiet; Western rectified, 92c. Coffee—No stock. Gold, 111⅞. New-York Sight Drafts, ⅜ premium. Bank Sterling, 122½.

Toledo, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; Amber Michigan, $1 27½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 Red, $1 24@$1 25; No. 3 do., $1 21; Rejected, $1 05; Extra White Michigan, $1 38. Corn dull; declined 1c.; Low Mixed, 51c.; White, 55c. Oats quiet; declined 1c.; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 34½c.; Michigan, 36½c.; Rejected, 31c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats.

Louisville, Aug. 28.—Tobacco steady and unchanged; sales, 39 hhds. Flour in fair demand on orders; Family extra, in round lots, $5 50. Wheat in fair demand; $1 12@$1 25 for choice Red and White. Corn in fair demand; sales of bulk White, 53c.@55c. Rye firm, 70c. Oats in moderate demand; $1 35@$1 38 on arrival. Provisions firm at full prices. Pork, $12 75. Lard, 9¼c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Hams firm, 14c.@15c. Whisky dull, 88c. Cotton firmer; Middling, 18¼c.

Baltimore, Aug. 58.—Cotton firmer; nominally Low Middling 17¾c.@18c. Flour firmer and nominally unchanged. Wheat active; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; Red, Good to Prime, $1 40@$1 50; Common to Fair, $1 20@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 27@$1 40; Pennsylvania, $1 36@$1 43. Corn quiet; Southern Yellow, 69c.@70c. Oats in fair demand at 43c.@48c. Rye firmer at 66c.@78c. Mess Pork quiet at $14. Bacon active, with an advancing tendency; Shoulders, 7c.; Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. Lard steady at 10c.@10¼c. Whisky nominal at 92½c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady, with moderate demand; No. 1, $1 14½; No. 2, $1 13. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 30c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 45½c. Rye steady, with moderate demand; No. 1, 59c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Fall, 60½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 55,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 87,000 bushels Wheat.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 28.—There is but little Wheat offering and slight demand. Rye dull and nominal. Corn—Market weak and depressed; buyers offer 66½c.@67c. Nothing doing in Barley or Barley-malt. Oats steady; sales, 1,500 bushels, in lots, at 48c. for No. 1 in bags, and 48c. for No. 2 Ohio.

Savannah, Aug. 28.—Cotton in moderate demand; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 61 bales; exports, coastwise, 284 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,328 bales.

Detroit, Aug. 28.—Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 36½; No. 1 White, $1 32@$1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 37½c.

Wilmington, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 15 bales; sales, 4 bales; stock, 545 bales.

Mobile, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 217 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,211 bales.

Norfolk, Aug. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 380 bales; exports, coastwise, 324 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 70 bales.

Boston, Aug. 28.—Cotton active; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 182 bales; gross, 2,041 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

Charleston, Aug. 28.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 15 bales; exports, coastwise, 127 bales; stock, 2,209 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 28.—Cotton strong; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 284 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 10,881 bales.

Memphis, Aug. 28.—Cotton—Market bare; Middling, 17¾c.

Augusta, Aug. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 20 bales; sales, 220 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 28—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady. 5-20 Bonds—1862, 93; 1865, 93¼; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90¾.

1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Consols closed 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. 5-20 Bonds—1862, 93; 1865, 93¼; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90¾.

Paris, Aug. 28.—French Rentes, 55f. 95c.

Liverpool, Aug. 28—10½ A. M.—Cotton opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—Cotton closed strong; Middling Uplands 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.; the sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 36s@37s.

London, Aug. 28—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 18d.

London, Aug. 28—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32 15s.

Antwerp, Aug. 28—Evening.—Petroleum closed at 50f.

Paris, Aug. 28.—French Rentes, 56f. 25c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 29, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Telegram* yesterday gave currency to a report that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Germany and Italy. The *Cross Gazette*, of Berlin, says a second meeting will be held between the German and Austrian Emperors, probably Sept. 7, at Salzburg. A basis was laid at Gastein for the cooperation of the two governments, and Italy, it is said, has unconditionally agreed to the same policy. The Vienna *New Free Press* confirms the reported establishment of an *entente cordiale* between Austria and Germany.

In the French Assembly yesterday, the report of the committee on the prolongation of the THIERS' régime was read. It concludes by submitting a decree, among whose provisions are, that M. THIERS take the title of President, exercising executive powers under the authority of the Assembly, and that he promulgate and insure the execution of the laws passed by the Assembly. It is reported that the Radical deputies will resign their seats in the Assembly and contest the elections in all the departments. The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to issue in the form of a lottery, a three per cent. loan for a large amount. The deaths in Paris for the past week were 823, including six from cholera. The *Siècle* has an editorial in favor of the proposal of the London Workmen's Society that the Communist prisoners be allowed to emigrate to Lower Canada.

Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., of London, yesterday issued the allotment letters of the new loan. The amount awarded is seventy per cent. of each subscription. The announcement is well received. The scrip is quoted at par, and the bonds at 91. An attempt was made yesterday by unknown parties to blow up the monument to King GEORGE IV. at Kingstown, Ireland. The monument received no real injury.

GENERAL.

The low-pressure steamer *Ocean Wave*, exploded her boiler at 5½ o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, at the wharf at Point Clear, near Mobile. There were about 200 excursionists on board, fifty to sixty of whom were killed and wounded. Out of seven persons, comprising one Creole family, six were killed. The captain, engineer and pilot, were killed. Only three of the officers escaped.

No new cases of yellow fever appeared in Charleston during the twenty-four hours ending last evening, and the disease is said to yield readily to treatment. There are only about a dozen cases now in that city.

The total number of deaths by the disaster on the Eastern Railroad has now reached thirty. The Coroner's inquest opened yesterday in the town hall at Revere, Mass., and Conductor NEWLAND, of the way-train, was examined at length. The inquest then adjourned to this afternoon.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, report the subscriptions to the new National loan, yesterday, at $5,737,200.

Hon. BURTON C. COOK, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Illinois, has tendered his resignation, and his successor will be elected in November.

The Secretary of the Interior has extended the time for payment from the settlers on the Osage Indian lands for sixty days, that they may make use of the proceeds of their crops for that purpose; and the President has ordered the removal of the Land Office at Humbolt to Independence on the 20th of September, to accommodate the settlers.

A violent gale on Saturday night, accompanied by a drenching rain, blew down the steeples of the Unitarian and the Orthodox Churches in Arlington, Mass. Several buildings were partially demolished, and fruit and other trees prostrated. The damage is estimated at $25,000 or $30,000. Malden, Everett, Medford and Newton also suffered from the gale.

Three men, named UNDERWOOD, HASTINGS and BACON, residents of South Orange, Franklin County, Mass., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were fishing in a pond at that place on Saturday.

The application for an injunction to restrain the Collector of St. Louis County from selling certain personal property belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railroad was refused, so far as the State, county, and school taxes are concerned, and the matter of the remaining taxes will be decided in October.

On Saturday afternoon, in the village of Conesus, Livingston County, the barn of Mr. HERRICK was struck by lightning, and with a hotel, three stores, and several barns—ten buildings in all, comprising the business portion of the town—was consumed.

The race of the New-York yachts for the Newport Cup took place at Newport yesterday. The *Tidal Wave, Alarm, Dreadnaught, Palmer, Madgie, Columbia* and *Sappho* were the contestants. The *Sappho* was the winner in 4 hours, 35 minutes, 38½ seconds. The difference in time made by the yachts was less than 18 minutes.

On the midnight New-York train for Boston, near Worcester, yesterday morning, a stranger pulled the bell-rope and immediately jumped from the train, which was running at full speed. Search was made, but his body was not found.

E. PLUMMER, of Auburndale, Mass., was fatally injured, on Sunday, by a runaway team.

The Ring organs, led by the *World*, are trying to hide the rascality of the Ring by raising a side issue about the "national debt." Why will they not tell their readers that under Ring management the debt of this City is over one hundred and twenty-five millions, or $132 66 for every man, woman and child of the population in this City, while the national debt is but $59 22 per head of the entire population of the United States?

"Who Ask for Reorganization?"

The *Tribune* professes to be exceedingly anxious for union and harmony in the Republican Party of this State, in order that it may be able to do effective battle against the common enemy next Fall. It has repeatedly told its readers that Mr. GREELEY accepted the Chairmanship of the old General Committee solely for the purpose of using his influence to secure the harmony which he had so much at heart. And yet scarcely a day passes that the *Tribune* does not publish one or more editorial articles calculated to perpetuate divisions in the Republican ranks. In its issue of yesterday, it recurs, for the fortieth time, to its standing grievance—the reorganization in this City—and inquires with characteristic simplicity and obliviousness of the past, "Who ask for reorganization?"

Now we are happy in being able to answer the *Tribune* that no one asks for reorganization. The reorganization which was so earnestly desired by the mass of Republicans in this City has already been effected. If the *Tribune* wishes to know who *did ask* for reorganization, and who urged its imperative necessity, we reply that it was no less a man than HORACE GREELEY. It was at Saratoga, in a caucus of leading Republicans, held a year ago this month, that Mr. GREELEY urged, with great vehemence, the absolute necessity of such a reorganization and purification of the party in this City as would relieve it from the incubus of Tammany Hall and its treacherous Republican allies. Unless this was done, Mr. GREELEY declared it to be useless, and a waste of time, to work for the success of the Republican ticket. It was Mr. GREELEY's views, thus emphatically expressed, far more than any influence brought to bear by the Custom-house, that induced the State Committee to recommend the reorganization in this City. It is not for us to say what it was that wrought so great a change in Mr. GREELEY's views after he became Chairman of the old Committee, whose leading spirits he denounced by name at the Saratoga caucus. But this we will say, that, if it be true that he accepted the Chairmanship of his Committee solely for the purpose of harmonizing the party by his personal influence and exertions, he ought to have resigned the position as soon as he found his counsels were not heeded. This discovery he very soon made. Although he advised the Committee, on taking his seat as Chairman, to abide by the decision of the State Committee, (whose fairness and impartiality he vouched for,) yet when the decision was made in favor of reorganization, they repudiated his advice, and voted down by a large majority a resolution introduced by Mr. GREELEY himself, in favor of acquiescence. Then was the time for Mr. GREELEY to have resigned his Chairmanship. The Committee had shown its want of confidence in his wisdom, and he had failed to gain the only object for which he says he accepted the position. Instead of resigning, however, he clung to the position, and, from that day to this, he has vied with the most vituperative Tammany Republicans in denouncing and slandering the State Committee, whose fairness and impartiality he had previously indorsed, and in trying to prove the needlessness of the reorganization, which he had previously declared to be indispensable.

The *Tribune* parades the names of ten members of the State Committee who hold Federal positions in different parts of the State, as if it were a crime for a Republican to hold office under a Republican Administration. We have shown that between fifty and sixty members of GREELEY's Committee hold office under Tammany Hall, and the avowed cause of their dissatisfaction at this moment is that they are not allowed to hold all the Federal offices besides. Office-holding is the chief business of the Tammany Republicans, and they are as ready to accept place from one party as the other. The great mass of Republicans, who neither hold nor want office, simply demand that the organization and machinery of the party shall not be in the hands of men who are dependent on Tammany Hall. The new General Committee contains very few members who hold office at all; but, even if they were all Federal office-holders, there can be no doubt that the interests of the party would be safer in their hands than in the hands of men who get their support from the enemy. If the *Tribune* really desired to promote harmony in the party, it would leave this question of the rival organizations to be settled by the State Convention, to whose decision the old Committee has appealed, and by which it has agreed to abide. Its daily attempts to forestall the action of the Convention by *ex parte* and untrue statements and insinuations, only betray the weakness of the claims of the Tammany Republicans to recognition. Those who desire a true history of the reorganization in this City, the causes that led to it, and the motives that actuated the State Committee in the course pursued by them, will do well to read the letter of Hon. A. B. CORNELL, Chairman of the Committee, printed in another column.

Recorder Hackett's Charge.

The Grand Jury which is now in session, engaged in the consideration of bills of indictment against the parties accused of criminal negligence with reference to the *Westfield* explosion, has a more than usually momentous public duty to discharge. Since the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest into the Staten Island Ferry disaster, hardly a day has elapsed without furnishing a fresh proof of how much the interests of public safety demanded some such verdict as theirs. The explosions on board of the *Starbuck* and *Chatauqua* have already been investigated in a spirit similar to that which animated the New-York jury. The more recent explosion on Tuesday last, on board of the Wilmington steam-boat *R. E. Lee*, has already formed the occasion of an order being promulgated by the local inspector, that no engineer must be permitted under any circumstances to be away from his boiler for more than ten minutes at a time; and the result of the inquest will, it may reasonably be hoped, develop other conclusions equally new to the reckless navigators of that region. The news of still another explosion comes from Mobile, with attendant circumstances very closely resembling those of the *Westfield*. The steamer was laid at the wharf at Point Clear, and had on board two hundred excursionists, evidently awaiting her start upon the return voyage. More than a fourth of that entire lading of passengers are either dead or suffering from dangerous and ghastly wounds. In this case, the captain, engineer, and pilot were killed, so that the amount of criminality which almost necessarily attaches to such an occurrence must, if anybody is to be blamed, be brought home to the owners of the vessel.

The horrible railroad massacre at Revere, near Boston, gives a fresh and terrible emphasis to the necessity for making the directors and higher officials of railroad and steam-boat companies share the criminal responsibility which is directly incurred by their subordinates. The fatal collision on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has precisely the same lesson. Both accidents were distinctly of the nature of crimes. On a road, worked say upon the block system, or by any other method which approaches as nearly to perfect organization as human provision can make it, neither of these accidents could have happened. The managing owners of the steam-boat must be held responsible for the sacrifice of human life which is caused by an unsafe boiler or an ignorant engineer, and the railroad directors must, in like manner, be brought to account for the neglect of such precautions upon their lines as would render any culpable and horrible slaughters like those of Saturday absolutely impossible.

One decided step in advance was made in this direction when Capt. VANDERBILT and Superintendent BRAISTED found themselves in the Tombs, along with the colored engineer of the *Westfield*. The next step depended upon Recorder HACKETT, and he has taken it with a boldness and decision which entitle him to public gratitude. Any one who desired to gloze over the offense of the men of means, and position who were accessory to the crime of the *Westfield* explosion, might have allowed the language of the statute to pass, as it has hitherto passed, with a reading extremely loose and meaningless. But, says Recorder HACKETT—

> "Whatever may be the engineer's condition on the law and facts, resolutely and fearlessly examine into the culpability of the more educated principals behind him."

A community which has hitherto had its members mangled and slaughtered without appropriate punishment or redress, will hear with pleasure the declaration of the Recorder that subordinates have, too often, been made scapegoats for officials who were equally criminal, and his further statement that the punishment after the manner of common felons, of Presidents, Directors, and Superintendents of common carrier companies, would be equivalent to a great public benefit. It may prove highly inopportune for those chiefly culpable that outrages against public security have become most alarmingly frequent, at a time when juries and courts are beginning to recognize the fact that private individuals have rights which public companies are bound to respect. It would be difficult to surpass the ghastly significance of the two railroad disasters and the steamer explosion that occurred within thirty hours of each other on Saturday and Sunday last. Carelessness among the upper ranks of officials, and a corresponding development of recklessness among their subordinates, were obviously the cause of them all. It can hardly be doubted that if the New-York Grand Jury is animated by the same spirit as the Coroners' juries that have preceded it, we shall have so unmistakable a stigma of crime attached to all the perpetrators of the *Westfield* slaughter as will greatly aid in bringing the offenders to justice. Whatever may be the result, the public are indebted to Recorder HACKETT for giving a clear and manly reading of an almost neglected passage of our criminal code.

The Germans and Tammany Hall.

The indications of a general revolt among the German Democracy of this City against the corrupt Tammany organization are among the most hopeful signs of the times. As a class the Germans are proverbial for honesty and fair dealing, and it is, therefore, but natural that they should make haste to repudiate all further alliance with a political organization whose leaders have been proved to be the greatest thieves of the age. The alliance has always been an unnatural one, for there is no more sympathy in political objects and aspirations between the Germans and what goes under the name of Democracy in this City than there is between honesty and good government and fraud and misrule. And yet, without being aware of the fact, the Germans of New-York have been deceived and hoodwinked by Tammany politicians and demagogues into a position where they have served as the main reliance and support of the worst gang of officials that have ever disgraced a civilized community. Without the aid of the German vote their career would long since have come to an end, and tens of millions of dollars would have been saved to the City Treasury, and consequently to the public. And what have the Germans received in return for their subserviency to Tammany? Nothing whatever. During the fifteen years of the ascendency of the Republican Party in this State the Democracy were profuse in their promises of what they would do for the Germans when they obtained power. They were going to abolish all the odious sumptuary and Sabbatarian laws of the "Radicals," and give the Germans lager and music every day and night in the week, Sunday included. Did they do it? The Germans know very well that they have been duped in this, as in all other respects, by the men they have kept in power.

Thus, the Germans of New-York, while sacrificing the leading ideas of their political faith, and alienating themselves from the great mass of their countrymen in other parts of the Union, have failed to gain the minor objects they had in view, and have served only to prop up and keep in power a corrupt "Ring" of wire-pullers, demagogues and thieves. But they appear to be getting their eyes open at last, together with the rest of the community, and their defection from Tammany Hall will insure the speedy overthrow of that corrupt and Anti-Democratic organization. The resolutions adopted at a meeting of the German Central Democratic Committee, held last evening, indicate the pressure that is being brought to bear by the German voters of the City upon their leaders who have heretofore been in alliance with Tammany Hall. This German Committee, it should be borne in mind, is only a German branch of the Tammany machine, whose duty has hitherto been merely to interpret the Tammany programme to those who could not understand the lingo of the "Boss," and to obtain their indorsement of it. MAGNUS GROSS, who presented the resolutions last evening, is one of the Tammany Commissioners under the new charter, and has heretofore been among the stanchest German supporters of the "Ring." While the resolutions are, therefore, as guardedly worded as possible, they are sufficiently explicit to indicate the drift of German sentiment with regard to the present position of the Tammany leaders. They demand the publication, in full, of the Controller's accounts since the 1st of January, 1869, and favor an amendment of the charter which shall secure thorough accountability in future, and provide for the criminal prosecution of dishonest officials. This action of the German branch of Tammany Hall, taken in connection with the open repudiation of the "Ring" by the *Staats Zeitung*, shows that the German masses of the City are at last aroused to the necessity of doing their own thinking and voting, and are no longer to be led by the nose by the Tammany Sachems or their German confederates.

Have the People Any Right to Ask Questions?

There is perhaps no more devoted or unscrupulous tool of the Tammany Ring at this moment than Judge HILTON, Mr. A. T. STEWART's "factotum," and PETER B. SWEENY's obsequious servant. TOM FIELDS, Judge HILTON and SWEENY now have the Central Park in their own hands. They do as they please with it, and they are making out of their transactions in connection with it a most disgraceful page in the annals of Tammany misrule. Knowing this to be the case —and we hope our readers will credit us when we say that we have good reasons for what we state—we sent a reporter to the Park Department, to apply for a copy of the minutes of the Board. These minutes are printed, and the public has a perfect right to be placed in possession of the very important information which they contain.

This tool of the dishonest Ring, Judge HILTON, thinks that the public have no rights. He wishes to "run" the Parks as his friends have run the financial affairs of the City—with the strictest secrecy. We now openly accuse him, and his confederates, SWEENY and TOM FIELDS, of grossly mismanaging the Parks Department, and especially the Central Park—and we will prove that these men are utterly unworthy of confidence the moment we are allowed access to the records of the Department. The first link in the chain of evidence was to be found in the Minutes of the Board. As we have said, a reporter was sent to the Department, and the following is his account of the treatment he received:

> The reporter was instructed to obtain one of the printed copies of the minutes of the Board meetings from its first session. The reporter explained his wishes through the hole in the glass partition, which is the only means of communication between the officials and the outside world, and was told that Judge HILTON was expected momentarily. It was then 12 o'clock, and he waited patiently for some time, standing in the outer office, until he was recognized by an official, who happened to know him personally. This gentleman had the courtesy to admit him to the ante-chamber of the President's office, where he found a chair, and waited for the coming of Judge HILTON, who arrived exactly at 2½ P. M. He immediately inquired the reporter's business, to which the latter responded by politely uncovering his head, and handing the office note, remarking that it would explain his wishes and his authority.
>
> Judge HILTON read the request for a copy of the minutes with a heavy frown, and then tossing it contemptuously into the reporter's hat, which he still held in his hand, answered, "You cannot have one; there are none to spare."
>
> REPORTER—Will you permit me to see one here, and to make extracts.
>
> Judge HILTON (sharply and angrily—No, Sir.
>
> REPORTER—Will you allow me to ask your reasons for refusing?
>
> Judge HILTON (fumbling among his papers, and speaking with extreme irritation)—No, Sir, you've done your errand. I refuse.
>
> REPORTER—Permit me, then, to ask why the meetings of the Board are held secretly, and not openly——
>
> Judge HILTON (jumping up from his chair)—No, Sir, go away.
>
> He then turned to an attendant and said, "This person does not belong to the office. Show him out."
>
> REPORTER (expostulating)—Sir, I did not come for an altercation. I——
>
> Judge HILTON, (sitting down, and waving his fat hand, as if brushing an obtrusive fly away)—There, there. I have nothing to say to you.
>
> The reporter then bowed and left.

HILTON, it will be perceived, has soon caught the "tone" of his friend and master, SWEENY. He wants no light thrown into any Department with which he is connected. He looks upon the public as a patient ass, willing to bear any burdens which people choose to place upon it. The only point which HILTON does not appear to have considered is that the public is getting tired of submitting to the outrageous usage which men of his stamp are forcing upon it, and that one of these days the HILTONS and SWEENYS and TOM FIELDS will assuredly be swept away with the rest of their worthless gang. We will now try again to get these minutes of the Park Commission, for we mean to have them, and Judge HILTON had better make up his mind to seeing them published in our columns before he is much older.

The Suit Against the Times.

It would be difficult to conceive of greater degradation than that which has befallen the New-York *Herald*. It not only lends itself to every plot of the four Tammany knaves, but it also volunteers its services in assisting those knaves to corrupt and muzzle the Press. It is unfaithful to the public as well as to its own profession, and justifies the boast so frequently made by Mayor HALL, that he "holds the *Herald* and its proprietor in his pocket."

The *Herald* has deliberately suppressed the highly important facts which have been recently made public in connection with the misgovernment of the City. This was a thoroughly unjustifiable course for any public journal to pursue—for news is not its own property to suppress or garble. It belongs to the public. But not satisfied with thus shielding the Ring, so far as it could do so, from exposure, it goes further, and publishes everything which Mayor HALL sends to it in abuse of the papers which are still honest enough to tell the public the truth. Yesterday it reprinted from an indecent Sunday paper a long article, avowedly prepared under Mayor HALL's dictation, relating to the suit of ejectment against the TIMES, by means of which the City makes its latest attempt to interfere with the freedom of the Press. The statements made in this article were untrue, as most statements made by A. OAKEY HALL are; but the *Herald* had no objection to publish them, because by so doing it gratified its bosom friends of the Ring. Happily, no paper can afford to play that sort of game many years together.

With regard to the City suit against us, it is intended solely to annoy us, and to embarrass us with litigation. The Mayor boasts that it will "cost the TIMES a great deal of money to defend this action." Very likely it may—but there is one thing it will *not* do, and that is, put a gag upon our mouths. Probably the public will not look with entire unconcern on the attempt to harass a newspaper which has committed no other crime than that of defending their interests, and exposing the rogues who have plundered them. Mayor HALL virtually says to the citizens, "We cannot account for the money we have wrung from you, but we will proceed to spend more of your money in persecuting the newspaper which has brought our rogueries to your knowledge." This is the satisfaction he offers to the tax-payers. If the Mayor brought twenty suits against us, we should still continue to denounce him as a dishonest official, and to warn the people that he and his confederates are plundering the City on a scale which has never been attempted before in any city, except by an invading army. As for the pretexts on which the Mayor founds his suit, we shall show what they are worth in a Court of law. No transfer of property can be considered sound or secure if the transfer by which our property was made over to us is not so. The City distinctly sold its rights, and the course now suggested by the Mayor is merely that of a pettifogger. It is as if the reader bought and paid for land fourteen years ago, and the seller came to him now, and said: "Here, take your money back again—I don't like the bargain. I am going to bring a suit of ejectment against you." We should never have heard of this action if we had yielded to the milder measures taken by the Ring to win us over —but a hundred such actions would be as much thrown away upon us as this one, over which the *Herald* seizes an early opportunity to rejoice.

The Yachting Season.

The annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Squadron has been sadly interfered with by the weather. Of the four races announced for last week, only one came off, when Capt. LOPER's *Madgie* won the Challenge Cup of the Club, previously held by the *Tidal Wave*. Earlier in the cruise there was a race under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club in Boston Harbor, when the *Columbia* won the cup offered for schooners, and the *Gracie* that for sloops. The race for the Newport Cup took place yesterday, and a match between the *Dreadnaught* and *Sappho* is announced for today. The *Enchantress*, Capt. GEO. LORILLARD's boat, arrived from her European trip in time to participate in the concluding races, so that the squadron this year is composed of an unusually large number of swift yachts. The ocean race for the Challenge Cup offered by Commodore BENNETT, has been postponed until Oct. 2, and that for the cup offered by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS, until a favorable day. No date has been mentioned for the race for the Wallack Cup.

During the cruise a committee was appointed to select three or more yachts, and arrange a series of races between them, to decide which shall be the defender of the Queen's Cup against the *Livonia*. The choice will probably lie between the *Columbia, Palmer*, and *Madgie* of the smaller yachts, and the *Sappho* and *Dauntless* of the heavy ones. If centre-board boats are to be excluded, one of the last two boats will probably be chosen. The capabilities of the *Sappho* are well known, and the *Dauntless*, which was the flag-ship during the recent cruise, fairly outdid herself; while Commodore BENNETT has, in managing the fleet, shown himself a skillful commander as well as a gallant yachtsman.

In the meantime, other matters concerning the race for the *America's* Cup have assumed a more definite shape. The *Livonia* is to leave England toward the close of September, and the possession of the cup will be decided in October. Mr. ASHBURY has sent over certificates from twelve English clubs, and proposes to sail a race under each certificate, the cup to go to the winner of a majority of these races. The New-York Club has informally agreed to this proposition, so far as allowing the tenure of the cup to depend upon the result of twelve or more races, but they have also determined that Mr. ASHBURY must appear only as a representative of the Royal Harwich Club, in which capacity his challenge was accepted last June, when the prescribed six months' notice was also waived. Mr. ASHBURY now objects to the New-York Yacht Club course as not suited to his vessel, and suggests that the race be from a mark-boat off Sandy Hook Point to the Light-ship and back, the course to be gone over three times. It is not improbable that our yachtsmen will yield this point, also, for they are pretty well convinced that though, as Mr. ASHBURY says, a single race may "be won or lost by a fluke," they need feel no fear as to the result of a dozen or more races, either on the ocean or over an inland course. The tone of this last communication is much more courteous and conciliatory than some of Mr. ASHBURY's previous letters, so that there is every prospect that nothing will occur during the coming contest to mar the harmony which has hitherto existed between British and American yachtsmen. Now that it is quite evident that there is no intention of attempting to wrest our Challenge Cup from us on technicalities, instead of by superior sailing, the public will be content to abide the issue of the races for it, though we doubt not the majority would have been far better satisfied had the original decision in favor of an open race been adhered to. However, from all appearances, and the performances of the yachts during their recent cruise, several years more are likely to elapse before the *America's* Cup will be transferred to the keeping of any foreign club.

MINOR TOPICS.

In the list of notorious quack doctors whom we branded, a few days ago, as worthy to be ranked with the most dangerous of criminals, will be found the name of Dr. ASCHER, alias Rosenzweig. Having been honored by various threatening letters from certain members of the precious fraternity, we had ample proofs of their reckless malevolence when driven to bay. The public may now, however, be better able to appreciate the fearful extent of villanies which we partially unmasked, when this same Rosenzweig stands accused of complicity in a terrible crime, for whose concealment the most revolting means were employed. What every reader ought to bear steadily in mind is that the places of which "Dr." Rosenzweig's den is a type, must necessarily very frequently witness tragedies quite as ghastly as the death of the golden-haired girl who was treated so foully. It is by the mere accident of a bungling attempt at concealment that this case has assumed a horrible but absorbing interest. It is only one among a thousand of similar character, just as Rosenzweig's place is one among a multitude of equally bad character. Apart from its position as a social lesson of dreadful import, the detection of this crime forms a creditable record of Police ingenuity. The elaborately-worked-out report of the unraveling of "the trunk mystery" which we present elsewhere, is a strangely-exciting chapter of criminal history.

The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Supervisors, appointed to co-operate with such citizens as they might select, in an investigation into the City accounts, held their first meeting yesterday. There was very little in their proceedings calculated to excite public confidence. Some practical and sensible suggestions by Aldermen JEROME and SCHLICHTING formed the sole proposals of the meeting that had the slightest appearance of honest intent, and they were rejected. The tone of the circular which has been adopted is as bad as it could well be. It tacitly begs the whole question at issue, and might have been written by Mayor HALL himself, so palpable is its demand for more whitewash. We hardly think that a document which should have been a simple, business-like request, but is really an apology for the accused officials, will be likely to attract the confidence of the very substantial merchants and financiers to whom it has been addressed. The Presidency of Recorder HACKETT may induce some of them to have faith in the purity of the intentions of the "Joint Committee." There is so far nothing else about it to entitle it to public confidence.

All the charitable bequests under the late Mr. WARD's will have now been handed over to the various institutions entitled to participate in them. The Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, at Bath, and the Union Home and School for Orphans of the City of New-York, received bonds of the value of thirteen thousand dollars and twenty-seven thousand dollars respectively on the 1st of this month. On the 8th inst., bonds of the value of thirteen thousand dollars were handed to the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Washington, and the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphan Home on the same day received bonds of the value of twenty-four thousand dollars. The legacy of one hundred thousand dollars, increased by reinvestment of accruing interest to nearly one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, was paid over to Gen. B. F. BUTLER, the Treasurer of the institution, on Tuesday last. Mr. ROBBINS, the solicitor who came from England to pay over these sums, returns on Wednesday in the *Russia*.

The number of royal and semi-royal personages at present on the wing is somewhat startling. The King of the Belgians is in London; the Kings of Greece and Denmark are hobnobbing with that respectable personage, the Prince of WALES, near Wiesbaden; the Crown Prince of Italy is with his brother in Madrid, and the Ex-Empress EUGENIE is on her way to join her mother amid the old associations of the Spanish capital. A very keen political nose would be required to detect anything like historical import in any of these movements. Not so, however, the approaching second interview of the Emperors of Austria and Prussia. The meeting of Salzburg, like that of Gastien, is undoubtedly part of a new political programme. That it menaces anybody we do not believe; on the contrary, a cordial understanding between the two Powers who occupy Central Europe is one of the best guarantees that could be had for the preservation of peace. If Pan-Germanism were really an aggressive policy as well as a national aspiration, it would obviously be necessary for Germany to direct her next hostile movement against the western provinces of her neighbor across the Inn. Her first step is, however, to form a close alliance with her in which Italy is included. This is a coalition which no other in Europe could face, save, perhaps, France, Russia and England, but that is one so little likely to be formed that it may fairly be conceded that the new triple alliance will hold the peace of Europe in its hands.

A very gross swindle, to which we alluded the other day as existing in Indiana, is, it seems, a very old swindle also. We refer to the Kankakee Draining Company, which has got the right to mortgage some six hundred thousand acres of lands, without the owners' consent, on the pretense that certain improvements are going to be effected with the money raised on the mortgage. The lands thus confiscated under legal forms were originally the property of the United States, and were given to the State to be sold for educational uses; but they were gradually stolen by one trick or other, and the schools got never a cent. Now, the speculators who have stolen them once and sold them to buyers in good faith, are said to be among those who have got the right to mortgage them. The game is, to mortgage the lands for more than their value, foreclose the mortgage, and buy the lands in at nominal rates. Exactly how often lands can be appropriated in this way in Indiana by the same swindlers it is not yet possible to say. We agree with the Indianapolis *Journal* in its remark that "it is difficult to write about such operations and properly characterize them, and still retain the full enjoyment of the blessings of the Christian religion."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has a bitter fight on its hands. A combination of active Bourbon politicians has been formed, with head-quarters at Frankfort, which lays down the programme for the Democracy of Kentucky of the rejection of the recent amendments. This combination is led by Mr. ISAAC CALDWELL and Judge CRADDOCK, and the *Courier-Journal* is denounced by them as a traitor. When the editor has succeeded in proving that he is not a traitor, and that the Democrats accept the amendments, we may hope to have him explain what excuse there is for the further existence of Democracy.

The evening echo of the *Herald*, "sees" the *quasi* defense of the Ring made by that paper, and "goes it one better." For pure impudence the following has never been surpassed:

> "The Controller, throughout his whole term, has acted in a manner to secure the confidence of the best business men of the community, and his reputation, we apprehend, cannot be lightly shaken. The Controller paid the bills the law compelled him, and he is not responsible for the frauds that have been committed."

Under this "irresponsible" Controller the City debt has run up to over one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, in the shape of "consolidated stock," were created by the individual act of the Controller, who, by law has sole and complete authority regarding that stock. Of the remainder, the greater share was incurred for the payment of claims fraudulent on their face, audited by the Controller himself, with his copartners in guilt, HALL and TWEED. And of the whole of it, it may be said that the Controller could only have escaped responsibility for it by refusing to pay the claims, and forcing the claimants into the Court, if they dared to go there.

OBITUARY.

William Whiting Boardman.

The death of Hon. WM. W. BOARDMAN, at New-Haven, is announced. Judge BOARDMAN's complaint was acute bronchitis, and he died on Sunday morning at his residence on Hillhouse-avenue.

Mr. BOARDMAN was born in New-Milford, Conn., Oct. 10, 1794, and was the eldest of six children. His father was Hon. ELIJAH BOARDMAN, at the time of his death, in 1823, one of the most distinguished men in Connecticut, and holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he was chosen in 1821. The mother of Judge BOARDMAN was MARY ANN WHITING, a woman of remarkably amiable and pious character and great intelligence. She was descended, on the paternal side from Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, who came from England with Rev. JOHN HOOKER, and settled with him at Newtown, and afterward followed his friend HOOKER to Hartford and became one of the founders of the colony there.

WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN in early youth attended school at Litchfield and the Colchester Academy, and graduated at Yale College in 1812, after which he studied law at Litchfield and Cambridge, and settled in practice in New-Haven. In 1824 he was elected Judge of the New-Haven probate district. He represented New-Haven at several sessions of the General Assembly, and occupied the Speaker's chair. His last service in the House was in 1851. In 1840 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States House of Representatives, and took his seat at the December session. In 1841, he was elected a member of the House, and sat in Congress the two years following. In 1864, he consented to take a seat in the Common Council, which he held for several years.

In early life he took much interest in the militia, and served several years in the Governor's Foot Guard, rising to the rank of Major of the company. While in command of the Guard, he was called upon to quell a riot, growing out of feeling against the Medical College, and behaved with great decision, dispersing the rioters and preserving the peace of the city in an emergency which caused great alarm.

At the time of his death Mr. BOARDMAN was Junior Warden of Trinity Church, the Senior Warden being the venerable BERIAH BRADLEY. He had been an officer of that church for many years, and frequently a delegate to both the diocesan and general conventions. He also held numerous other church offices, including Trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Trustee of Trinity College; Trustee of the Cheshire Academy; President of the Board of Trustees of the Bishops' Fund. He was for many years one of the most prominent laymen in Connecticut, and the church is indebted to him for large benefactions. Under a decided and sometimes brusque manner, Mr. BOARDMAN concealed unusual tenderness of heart, and rarely permitted himself to be led into serious differences with his fellow-men, but whenever this did occur, he was ever ready to yield more than half the ground to effect a reconciliation. As a public-spirited citizen, Judge BOARDMAN will long be regretted by the community in which he so long resided.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	70	75	79	81	77
Stand of bar. in inch..	29.97	..	30.03	..	30.00

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah. 24.

CONNOLLY'S FIGURES.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of Investigation.

Lengthy Secret Caucus Preliminary to the Public Proceedings.

List of Citizens Invited to Co-operate in the Inquiry—A Motion to Print the Accounts Voted Down.

The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Supervisors appointed to co-operate with a committee of citizens in investigating the City and County accounts met at 2 P. M., yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. The following gentlemen were present: Recorder Hackett and Messrs. Diamond, Woltman, Jerome, Schlichting, Welsh and Plunkitt. Alderman IRVING was absent, and no one was present in behalf of the Committee of citizens.

Alderman WOLTMAN said: Gentlemen of this Committee, the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, I move that Alderman DIAMOND be elected temporary Chairman of this Committee, and the motion prevailed.

Alderman JEROME—I would inquire if Recorder HACKETT is to be present?

Alderman WELSH—Yes.

On motion, JOHN HARDY, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and on motion of Alderman WELSH, ARCHIBALD FULLERTON and JAMES MCGOWAN were chosen Sergeants-at-Arms *pro tem.*

Alderman WOLTMAN—Inasmuch as this is a Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen, I deem it necessary and prudent, after giving the matter consideration, for us, of these two committees, to go into executive session. I therefore move that this Committee go into executive session. Which motion, having been voted on in the usual manner, was declared carried.

Alderman DIAMOND, in the chair, then said: All those not members of this Joint Committee, will now retire; after which one of the Sergeants-at-Arms personally came to the table where the Press reporters had taken seats, and informed them that they, too, must "retire."

In about an hour afterward the executive session was concluded, whereupon one of the Sergeants-at-Arms came into an ante-room where the reporters were waiting to ascertain what other mysterious movements the public Joint Committee would devise, and informed them that they could again enter the Supervisor's chamber. On entering they first heard

Alderman WOLTMAN, who said, Mr. Chairman, I move that the Honorable Recorder HACKETT be the permanent Chairman of this joint Committee, which motion was carried.

On motion of Alderman PLUNKITT the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tem.* were chosen permanently to fill those positions.

Alderman DIAMOND (in the chair)—The absence of Recorder HACKETT is due to the fact that he has a case on trial, I believe of some considerable importance. I believe it is a murder trial, and that will prevent his acting with us this afternoon.

Alderman WELSH—In the absence of the permanent Chairman I move that Alderman DIAMOND act as temporary Chairman, which motion was formally voted on by the Committee, and declared carried by the Secretary.

Thereupon Alderman WOLTMAN offered the following

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen, in view of the importance of making a thorough examination of the City and County accounts, deem it desirable to have associated with them prominent citizens of this City, therefore,

Resolved, That each member of this Committee designate two citizens of this City to be associated with this Committee on the matter of investigating the City and County accounts, and that the citizens so designated be invited to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the public accounts, with the aid of experts under their immediate supervision, and that the said citizens so designated give the result of this investigation to the people of the City and State, in conjunction with this Committee.

The resolution having been adopted,

Alderman JEROME said: I think it would be very wise for us to be very careful whom we name. This is a matter of a great deal of importance. The public will look to those whom this joint Committee associates with them more than to the Committees of the Board of Supervisors and of the Board of Aldermen. We should urge upon those whom we invite to meet with us, in this investigation, *to attend*. I have selected two gentlemen, whose names I will give you now, if you say go on.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—I move that we first ascertain whether the gentlemen whom we propose to nominate will meet with us.

Alderman WOLTMAN (jumping to his feet and manifesting great anxiety)—I believe it is our duty. I believe we have discharged our duty when we invite these gentlemen. We have been appointed a committee to make this investigation. We are here ready and willing to perform our duty to the best of our ability and endeavor to give a full and lengthy report, so that the people of this City may receive what they are justly entitled to: a full and lengthy report. We are here to perfect an organization. We can do but very little work today. This resolution calls upon each member of the Committee to name two citizens to aid and assist us in getting at the true facts of the charges which have been preferred against the heads of departments in this City. I am free to say that I shall name two gentlemen who are not known to me, but I do know them to be experienced in accounts—to be men who have financial abilities, and who can look into these accounts; and I, therefore, am ready here today to name two men. These gentlemen are asked to come here and meet with us. I, for one, as a member of the Committee, don't feel inclined to ask these men to come here and meet with us.

Alderman JEROME—I have no doubt that this Committee will be fifteen or sixteen strong. [Voice—'Sixteen.'] I feel that we should get these men to come here and meet with us. I take it that something must be done outside of the City Hall. The people have made up their minds not to believe anything which is done inside the City Hall. I agree with the Alderman (SCHLICHTING) that it is necessary to go and see these gentlemen. It is necessary to have them meet with us; we should do everything in our power to have them meet with us. I shall name two men, and I have no doubt but that they will aid us in this work. I don't believe that they will come here and act as accountants. I am not an accountant myself. They will employ men who can make us these accounts, whose business it is to do this kind of work. If it is in order, I will name two gentlemen.

Alderman DIAMOND—I suggest that the nominees be invited by the Secretary, and that the Secretary now call the names of the members of the Committee present, and that each member as his name is called make his nominations.

The suggestion was adopted, and the Secretary called the roll. The nominations were as follows:

Alderman Jerome—Royal Phelps, of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., Robert L. Cutting.

Recorder Hackett left a memorandum nominating the following: Robert Lenox, President of the Bank of Commerce; William A. Booth, of Booth & Edgar.

Alderman Schlichting—P. Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank; James Brown, of Brown Brothers.

Alderman Diamond—Paul N. Spofford, of Spofford Brothers & Co.; Courtlandt Palmer.

Alderman Welsh—Samuel Willets, B. L. Solomon.

Alderman Plunkitt—Horace B. Claflin, of H. B. Claflin & Co.; John K. Porter, Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Alderman Irving—Seth B. Hunt, Thos. W. Pearsall.

Alderman Woltman—Thos. F. Jeremiah, Senior President of the Bowery Savings Bank; Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

All the nominations having been made—

Alderman WOLTMAN said: I would move that a circular of this Committee be sent to each and every gentleman named by the members of this Committee, and I call for the reading of the following circular, which I have had prepared:

NEW-YORK, Aug. —, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor having suggested in his messages to the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen, dated Aug. 16, and transmitted on the 23d inst., that it would be well for a non-partisan committee of tax-payers, to be appointed with the committees appointed by the Boards to examine the public accounts, the undersigned respectfully invite you to act in that capacity with the Committees they have appointed. The gross attacks of a partisan journal upon the credit of the City should be answered by a full report of a committee of citizens, in whom the community have the greatest confidence, as the good name of our City, its prosperity, and every interest dear to its people, must suffer from libels so gross and attacks so false and exaggerated. A full statement of the debt of the City and County and the condition of the Sinking Fund have been officially published on three separate occasions within the last two months; but its accuracy having been impeached, it is due alike to the tax-payers and bondholders that this important question should be settled beyond dispute or doubt. In order to reach this important end, your co-operation is solicited, and you are cordially invited to make a third and exhaustive examination of all the public accounts, with the aid of experts under your immediate supervision, and give the result of your investigation to the people of the City and State, in conjunction with ourselves.

On motion of Alderman WOLTMAN, the above was adopted as the circular of the Committee; and then Alderman WOLTMAN continued: I don't see that we can do any further business today. I don't see that we can do anything further until we hear from these gentlemen. I therefore move that, when this Committee adjourn, it adjourn subject to the call of the Chair; which motion prevailed.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—I move that each member of this Committee be furnished with a printed copy of the accounts which we are to investigate; each member of this Committee, and also the gentlemen whom we have invited to investigate them with us.

Alderman WOLTMAN (surprised)—Do I understand the gentleman to say that all these accounts shall be printed and a copy sent to every individual—every gentleman named as a member of this Committee?

Alderman SCHLICHTING—Yes; that each member shall have a copy of the accounts in printed form. I presume they are printed, ready for distribution.

Alderman WOLTMAN—I don't see any necessity of this. We don't meet here as single members. I think that when we have one copy of these accounts that is enough. We meet here as a committee; therefore I see no necessity that these accounts should be printed until after we have concluded the investigation of them with the gentlemen whom we have invited.

Alderman WELSH—I second the motion.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—Our work will be very arduous, and we ought to work quickly. I think it is a matter of necessity that each member of the Committee should have a copy of these accounts before him in printed form.

Alderman WELSH—I call for the question.

Alderman JEROME—I don't imagine that when this Committee meets that every matter in these accounts will be gone over with by the members of this Committee. This Committee will meet and appoint accountants to examine these accounts. I, for one, shall not attempt to go into and figure on the City debt. I shall name some one to make the examination for me. I suppose that some of the other members of the Committee will do the same. They will meet in conjunction with the gentlemen whom we have invited to make the examination. If the accounts were brought before us in the full completeness of their minor details, and all these were printed, it would be a very voluminous volume which we would have to handle, and the investigation would be excessively long and very tedious. I hope the Alderman will withdraw his motion.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—I withdraw the motion.

Alderman JEROME (informally)—We are not organized yet.

And on motion of Alderman PLUNKITT, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Figures of the Ring.

From the Brooklyn Union.

If the Ring robbers of New-York had deliberately set out, after the exposure of the TIMES, to convict themselves of the crime of robbing the City and County of untold millions, they could not have better succeeded in convincing the public of their mammoth rascality than by the very course they have adopted. Had they been honest men, had the charges against them been false, or had their robberies been even on a scale heretofore known in modern times, the allegations would have been met with a denial, a prompt publication of the ostensible accounts, and some sort of an attempt to explain their seeming excessiveness. But no such avenue of escape was left them. The amounts stolen were so enormous that they dwarfed every peculation, public or private, ancient or modern, on record.

CONNOLLY, TWEED, HALL & CO. knew that a prompt publication of the City and County accounts would simply astound all Christendom. They therefore determined to mystify and delay. After the consumption of a vast deal of time in pretended preparations for a full publication of the accounts, they assume to concede something to impatient public opinion, and send the supposed figures to the Supervisors in manuscript. It was a curious mass of documents they produced. Ordinary people could not comprehend such a system of book-keeping as was disclosed. But instead of comprising the accounts exposed by the TIMES, these trumpeted documents relate only to the "Ring" transactions of the first six months of the present year, and do not include City accounts at all. This fact alone is a confession of the truth of the allegations of the TIMES. As an argument, it is as though a man charged with committing a murder yesterday should, in answer thereto, prove that he had committed a burglary to-day.

But in the figures furnished there is ample proof of the truth of the accounts exposed by the TIMES. One of its assertions was that the County paid the Ring enormous sums of money as rent for armories, all exorbitant, and in a number of instances, for rooms that either have no existence or are not occupied at all. The Ring accounts published this morning, as furnished by the Ring itself, show that the County is paying today at the rate of $42,500 a year for armories that are not occupied or have no existence whatever, while for others two or three times the real value is being paid.

Another peculiarity of the accounts is the fact that everything is given in a lump. There are no items whatever. In the Court-house figures one man draws $27,000 for "safes." One G. S. MILLER gets $15,000 for work done in one armory in June. GARVEY has another good job of plastering armories and drill-rooms, which yields him $35,000. The New-York Printing Company secures nearly $150,000 in three months, and advertising the November elections is put down at the modest figure of $80,000.

We repeat it, that, taking the Ring's own statement of the last six months' expenditures for the County alone, as a formal answer to any Court of justice, would convict it of every count in the astounding indictment of the TIMES.

The City and the Times Property.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, President GALVIN in the chair.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Mayor to take immediate steps to recover possession of the property known as the Old Brick Church property. Assistant Alderman O'BRIEN voting in the negative.

After transacting a small amount of routine business the Board then adjourned.

Connolly's Friends Squirming.

The Richard B. Connolly Association of the Eleventh Ward held a special meeting last evening at their head quarters, No. 632 East Thirteenth-street, Mr. MICHAEL J. RUSSELL, President, in the chair; JAMES DOWNEY, Secretary, when the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, We deem it expedient and just that some action should be taken as showing our appreciation of, and the estimation which we have for, Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, for the course he pursued in relation to the accusations of a local infamous paper, viz., the TIMES, declaring him a swindler,

Resolved, We acknowledge the sterling qualities and worth of our distinguished, eminent and capable Controller, for the services which he has fully discharged with interest and fidelity to the City in the several places of trust in which he has been placed at the suffrage of the people, and heartily and cordially support and maintain him in his actions during his term of office, and in the discharge of his administration.

Opposition to Tammany.

Last evening a numerously attended meeting of German Democratic citizens of the Eighteenth Ward was held, at Teutonia Hall, in Third-avenue, Mr. W. RADDE presiding, and resolutions were passed condemning the corruption in the City Government, and the meeting pledged itself to combat Tammany's misdeeds in every possible way.

The New Ocean Steamer Spain.

The arrival and departure of ocean steamers at this port are of daily occurrence, and a matter which calls forth but little remark. Few of the denizens of this City, however, could have failed to notice the noble vessel whose masts could be seen from the City Hall as she lay at anchor in the North River yesterday, previous to being docked. This new steamer, the *Spain*, is the latest addition to the now numerous and fine fleet of screw steamers belonging to the National Steam-ship Company. She is the largest steamer, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, afloat, and was built by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, in one of their docks at Birkenhead, under a permanent shed, protected from the action of the weather. She is built on the plan of a complete spar or hurricane deck, which has gradually taken the place of the poop and long deck-house—for some time the arrangement of the finest Transatlantic steamers—and the space under this deck is allotted to all the first-class passengers, the officers and crew, galleys, ice-houses, and other conveniences necessary in a ship carrying a large number of steerage passengers, for whom the whole of the space on the main and lower decks is thus left clear. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on upper deck, 437 feet; length between perpendiculars, 425 feet 6 inches; beam, 43 feet; depth of hold to main deck, 28 feet 6 inches; main to spar-deck, 7 feet 6 inches; gross register, about 4,900 tons. The engines are compound principle; they have two cylinders, the high-pressure one being 60 inches diameter and the low-pressure 106, with a stroke of piston of 4 feet 6 inches. They are of 600-horse power nominally, but can be worked up to about 3,000. The screw has four blades and is 21 feet in diameter. The boilers are six in number, arranged in two sets of three each, each set having a separate funnel. They are cylindrical, 11 feet diameter, and 17 feet 3 inches long, and each boiler has six furnaces. The boilers can be worked at a pressure of seventy-five pounds per inch, having been proved to 150 pounds hydraulic pressure. The *Spain* is fitted to carry 120 first-class and 1,400 steerage passengers, and has four decks, the upper one being flush fore and aft. The first-class cabins occupy the space under the spar deck abaft of the engine-room. The main saloon is 110 feet long by fifteen feet broad, and on each side are large state-rooms superbly fitted up, abaft of which is a splendid ladies' saloon elegantly furnished with every necessary and convenience. All of these can be heated by steam. The steerage accommodation is fitted on the lower and orlop decks, and for cleanliness, comfort and ventilation it cannot be surpassed. Both the upper and the main decks are covered under the deck planking with steel plating, and the other decks with iron, which of course makes the vessel doubly strong. The ship is rigged with four masts, which are made of iron in one piece up to the topmast head, and the lower yards of steel. She carries an area of canvas enough to render her independent of her engines in case of a serious disaster. The cargo capacity of this vessel is very great, and the means for loading and reloading are of the most approved kind, engines being fitted up expressly for this purpose at every hatch. Her steering arrangements are admirable, and the machinery for heaving the anchor is well worthy of inspection. This, her first Transatlantic trip, has been a perfect success, she having made the passage in a few hours over ten days. From an interview with several of the cabin passengers, an attaché of the TIMES gleaned that throughout her voyage she proved herself a steady but fast vessel, and that the vibrations of her engines were scarcely perceptible. This opinion was universal. The *Spain* is commanded by Capt. GRACE, an officer whose seamanship and gentlemanly bearing are well known to ocean travelers. He is now Commodore of the National line, in whose employ he has been for several years, previous to which he was well known among the Inman vessels. Mr. HURST, the agent of this line in this City, received the congratulation of several merchants on 'Change yesterday, on the arrival of this magnificent steamer.

YELLOW FEVER.

Its Appearance in Charleston—Report of the Medical Society—Action of the Authorities of Wilmington.

The last published weekly report of the City Register of Charleston, S. C., showed but eighteen deaths from all causes in that city, and a general condition of good health. On Friday last, Aug. 25, the Medical Society of the city announced the existence of yellow fever there, to a limited extent. The first case, they state, occurred on the 27th of July, and the whole number of deaths in the month ensuing from that period is placed at nine. Their announcement we quote in full from the papers of the city:

We, the members of the Medical Society of South Carolina, feeling that our interests are inseparably connected with the city of our residence, and the home of our selection, fully alive to the advantages of her growth, her general prosperity, and also to her character for honesty, in view of the general circulation of reports as to the prevalence of pestilential disease, and the manner in which such reports have been dealt with by city officials, the Board of Health, and the Press of the city, think it best to offer a plain statement of the facts connected with the present sanitary condition of the city.

In so doing it is not our object to arraign the action of the constituted authorities, to step between them and their official duties, or to pass judgment upon the course they have thought proper to pursue. We desire simply to express our deliberate and honest conviction as to the manner of meeting the situation in which the community finds itself unfortunately placed, and to show by our action that we are alive to the duty we owe to our fellow-citizens who are making constant appeals for information and advice. Our purpose is to follow truth wherever she may lead, to affirm only what can be substantiated, to announce nothing calculated to deceive the most credulous, to quiet unusual excitement and alarm, but at the same time to put every citizen in position to take such steps as he may deem proper to subserve his interest and protect his life.

1. First, then, we announce that yellow fever does prevail to a limited extent in our city. The first case, as far as can be ascertained, occurred as early as the 27th July, since that time there have been noted in all perhaps as many as thirty-five cases. Out of this number nine have proved fatal, but as in a few instances uncertainty existed in the minds of the attending physicians as to the true character of the disease, and in a few others for prudential reasons, the true name was withheld, the mortuary certificates in the possession of the Registrar shows less than the entire number of deaths. The mortality, however, even with this allowance is exceedingly small and would seem to indicate a mild form of the disease.

2. Secondly, we are happy to state that the large majority of the cases have occurred in one locality. This would seem, in the opinion of some of us, to furnish the assurance that circumscribed local influences alone have favored the development or extension of the disease, and that its area may continue restricted.

3. The period of time that has elapsed since the report of the first case declares a character of disease not disposed to extend rapidly or widely.

4. There are differences of opinion among ourselves as to the probable extension of the disease in an epidemic form. To the panic-stricken, however, we would say, leave the city if you can at your earliest convenience, for fright is a strong predisposing cause of disease. To the large mass of our fellow-citizens whose interests are identified with ours and with the city, we would advise a patient waiting for further developments, (unless residing in our infected locality,) and in the meantime an avoidance of any excess or unnecessary exposure. Let each and every one, without commenting or animadverting upon the action of the powers that be, who, in his opinion, may have, by sins of omission or commission, invited the pestilence, use his best energies to carry out, under proper direction, those sanitary measures of known value in staying the ravages of disease, that, in some form or other, under the mysterious workings of an overruling Providence, is at times destined to visit every community.

(Official.) F. M. ROBERTSON, M. D., President.
MANNING SIMONS, M. D., Secretary.

ACTION IN WILMINGTON.

On the following day, Aug. 26, the Mayor and the City Marshal of Wilmington, N. C., issued a proclamation to the citizens to the following purport:

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the yellow fever is prevailing to some extent in Charleston, S. C. Telegrams and letters received from that city confirm the fact beyond a doubt, and I am instructed by the Acting Mayor to call the attention of every citizen to the sanitary condition of their lots, cellars and vaults. It is to be hoped that everyone will do their utmost to place our city in a healthy condition. The Mayor is doing everything in his power to have all the streets thoroughly policed and disinfected, and he requests everyone who has the interest of the city at heart to join hands and assist him and his subordinates in placing the city beyond all danger as far as cleanliness will tend to accomplish that result. In pursuance of this object, they will report all wet or damp cellars, hog, cow and horse ponds, and have them cleansed and disinfected without delay. It is furthermore requested that when weeds are cut down or pulled up they be immediately removed from the lots, as they are considered more unhealthy if left lying on the ground after being cut down than if they were left standing.

The Mayor has divided the city into five Health Districts, and assigned an officer to each. Each of the Health Officers will carry with him carbolic acid, lime and copperas, and use the same in every place that needs it. To facilitate them in their labors, each and every citizen is requested to report every place that needs cleaning or disinfecting to the officers named. The Mayor, in all things connected with the sanitary condition of the city, will act under the best medical advice, and he asks the active co-operation of the citizens generally.

W. P. CANADAY, City Marshal.

Reunion of the Howe Family.

The HOWE family throughout the United States and Canada, are to hold a reunion next Thursday at Harmony Grove, Framingham, Mass., which it is thought will prove even a greater success than any previous family gathering. Although not so numerous or widely diffused as the proverbial Smiths and Browns, the HOWE family is nevertheless a very large one, extending in its ramifications to almost every township in the country, and including in its scope names that have a national reputation. The Committee having the matter in charge have made very extensive preparations for entertaining those who are to participate in the reunion. A tent, capable of accommodating eight thousand people, has been erected, and the programme is as follows: Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada, will deliver the oration, which will be followed by speeches from distinguished members of the HOWE family, among whom may be mentioned Hon. WILLIAM WIRT HOWE, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; Hon. TIMOTHY O HOWE, United States Senator, of Wisconsin; Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of the San Domingo Commission; Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator, of Massachusetts, and many others. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE will, in addition to an address, furnish an original poem for the occasion.

It is not pretended by the Committee that all of that name are descended from one common stock, as there are several persons named HOWE who are known to have come to this country in the early colonial times. This is no barrier to the reunion, however, and in the circular that has been issued the utmost liberality has been displayed, as may be shown in the following words: "Let every one who may receive this circular consider himself a committee specially appointed to extend this invitation to every one who bears our name, or is in any way related to our family. The word is—free."

Indorsing the Administration.

At a regular meeting of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, of Brooklyn, held last night, A. P. HIGGINS in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Amity with foreign countries has been successfully maintained under circumstances most threatening, and fraught with difficulties requiring great diplomatic tact and delicacy, and through all of which the dignity of the United States has been preserved and our principles vindicated. Economy in the execution of the Government, coincidental reduction with a decreased taxation, renewed foreign credit in our national securities, and general harmony prevailing throughout the country, mark the present Administration as one of the most—if not the most—successful in the history of the nation; therefore

Resolved, That all right-minded citizens, irrespective of party, must acknowledge the capacity, fidelity and honor with which President GRANT has executed his trust; and we do most heartily indorse his Administration as honest and truly American, reflecting great credit upon our whole people, and most especially upon the Republican Party.

Resolved, That this Association is heartily in favor of the re-election of President GRANT as President in 1872.

The Long Island Quoiting Championship.

The match game for the championship at quoiting for Long Island clubs, which was commenced on the 7th of August, and which game was closed on account of darkness, leaving JAKE, BYRON and JOHN HOLDER to play off, was concluded yesterday. The first game was between JAKE and BYRON, and was commenced at 5:20. BYRON received 6 points, the game being 21 points up. JAKE made good play at first, gaining on BYRON so that the score stood 16 each, when BYRON by fine play ran up the score to 20 to 18; the next shot was a very fine one by BYRON, completing his score of 21. To complete the game BYRON had to play against JOHN HOLDER, receiving the same odds. This game is entirely in favor of BYRON, who played better than he has ever been known to do and won the game by a score of 21 to 5. The following is the summary: JAKE, 18; BYRON, 21; JOHN HOLDER, 5; BYRON, 21. The champion cup has thus been won by BYRON, who holds it subject to challenge from any member of the Club.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

Important Meeting of the General Committee.

An Accurate Exhibit of the Controller's Accounts Demanded.

Comprehensive Resolutions Adopted—The State Convention Called On to Reform the City Government—Interesting Debate.

The German Democratic Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York held a crowded and rather excited meeting at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last evening, when a full attendance of delegates was present. It was a regular monthly meeting, but it was evident from the manner and conversation among those in attendance, long before the opening of the proceedings, that matters of unusual interest were to be brought up for discussion during the evening. In fact, it was understood that action was to be taken in reference to the present political crisis and in reference to the prevailing corruption in City affairs and local misgovernment. Among the assemblage were Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Alderman SCHLICHTING, MARCUS OTTERBURG, Coroner HERRMAN, Dr. BERKMANN, Dr. MERKLE and other leading representatives of the German City Democracy. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Alderman SCHLICHTING, the presiding officer.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee being called upon to submit its report, Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, the Chairman of that Committee, arose, and in a brief address said that the Committee, in view of the pending crisis, had considered it a duty owing to its constituents to take some action in reference to the matter, which was embodied in a series of resolutions, which he thereupon read. The following is a translation of these resolutions:

The General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party to the Democratic Voters of the City of New-York:

Whereas, We recognize and are sensible of the duties and responsibilities which we have assumed from the moment the German Democrats of this City had decreed that the German Democratic Union Party should be the political organization authorized to represent their political views, principles and aspirations; and,

Whereas, It is a universal truth and an oft-asserted fact, that a political organization can lay claim to recognition, significance and authority only, so long as it faithfully and truthfully, by its resolutions and actions, represents the views, maxims and interests of its constituents; and

Whereas, It is furthermore a fact that the Democratic Party has not only steadfastly adhered to the principle of strict accountability, but has, mainly by its advocacy of that principle been enabled to assume for so long a time control of single States as well as of the entire Union—inasmuch as its policy in that respect made it pre-eminently the party of the people; and,

Whereas, The Democratic principle and usage that the servants of the people charged with the management of their affairs are directly responsible to them, can neither be ignored or violated without greatly and most seriously endangering the confidence of the people in the Democratic Party; and,

Whereas, It is an incontrovertible fact that it was chiefly in consequence of the arbitrary action of the Republican Party in legislative and administrative spheres and in establishing irresponsible Commissions and thus opening the door to corruption and peculation, that it lost sway in the State of New-York as well as in other States, and will for like reasons, at no distant period be compelled to relinquish the direction of national affairs—if the Democratic Party prove not recreant to her history and character; and,

Whereas, It is a significant circumstance that the Democracy of the City and State of New-York in pointing the people to, and laying particular stress upon the recklessness, corruption, extravagance and peculation of Republican Administrations, legislations and officials, did successfully carry on the political campaigns of the years last past, and, it being, therefore, absolutely incompatible with the future and still greater success of the cause of Democracy to change that policy and to follow in regard to legislation and administration of public affairs in the wake of her political opponents; and,

Whereas, The Mayor and Controller have answered certain charges against the Democratic City Government with divers statements, from which it appears that within the last thirty months the funded City debt has been more than doubled, that a considerable floating indebtedness has been created, that the amounts annually received from taxation and other sources have been expended, and that there is, notwithstanding, a large number of claims against the City still unsatisfied; and,

Whereas, The people have not, up to this hour, been able to recognize the necessity of so enormous an increase of the City debt, or to obtain a clear and intelligible statement in detail of how the disbursed amounts have been expended during the last thirty months, so that the people might see that the pledge of the Democracy to give us an honest, economical, and responsible City Government, was meant in earnest, and that she had been endeavoring to do away with the abuses and extravagances that had crept into public affairs, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the right and privilege of the citizens and tax-payers of this City (and that the interests of the Democratic Party demand) that an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City and County Government, from the beginning of 1869 to the end of June, 1871, be forthwith transmitted to the public, and that an immediate examination of the statement of the accounts recently sent to the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors do take place by a Committee, the intelligence and character of whose members entitle it to the confidence of all well-meaning citizens.

Resolved, That upon the result of that examination the adoption of such measures should be based as will tend to preserve the City's credit; to guard the regulated course of the public business, and to lead in case of corruption being proved to the unmasking and punishment of the originators and perpetrators of the same.

Resolved, That we deem a revision of the City charter (as passed in 1870 and amended in 1871) necessary—so that the City's affairs may be withdrawn in the future as far as possible from the influence of political parties in the Legislature; that a regulated and strictly controlled administration of the finance department with monthly publications of its condition and a rendition of complete annual statements of accounts, together with a strict accountability of the offices may be secured; and that all such safeguards may be introduced as in the opinion of the most prudent of our citizens may tend to enable our City worthily to fulfill the great mission imposed upon her as the Metropolis of the United States.

Resolved, That we look to the Democratic State Convention, about to convene, to pledge the Democratic candidates for both branches of the Legislature to exert their influence there to bring about the reforms in the City Government herein indicated.

Resolved, That not only do we earnestly call upon the German Democratic voters of this City, but also upon all well-meaning Democratic citizens, cherishing the true interests of this great community, to indorse these our resolutions and to actively co-operate with us for the maintenance of the honor of the Democracy and the preservation of the future of the Democratic Party.

THE DISCUSSION.

A motion was made that these resolutions be adopted, as read. Dr. PHILIP MERKLE arose to move that another resolution be added, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to look into the investigation to be instituted by the Committees appointed for that purpose by the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, and that the Committee be directed to report to this Committee the result of such investigation, with a view of ascertaining whether the present disclosures of corruption did not really fall on the shoulders of the Republican Party. He thought this hue and cry about corruption was raised by a certain portion of the Republican Party to damage the Democracy of this City, while the present state of affairs was nothing else but the result of corruption and misgovernment formerly by the Republican Party.

Mr. MARCUS OTTERBURG, formerly an ardent Republican and member of the German Republican Central Committee, now a member of the German Democratic Central organization, spoke in the same strain.

Mr. JULIUS KORN arose to make remarks on the subject, but when it was discovered that he was not a member of the General Committee, objection was made, and the speaker, before the motion was submitted to vote, withdrew his application to address the meeting.

The following address was made by Mr. LANTES:

The critical moment in the history of New-York Democracy has arrived. It does not concern her weal or her woe, but her very existence. The Democratic Party is the party of the people, the enemy of corruption, the champion of honesty, and the advocate of strict accountability before the people, the only sovereign recognized by the American citizen. Those are the principles upon which the Democracy must and shall forever rest, and woe to him who dares to violate them. WASHINGTON and HENRY, STEUBEN and DE KALB have fought and bled for these principles, and in this very assemblage are men who, for nearly a quarter of a century have fought for these same principles. Are you prepared, Democrats, to see your party perish under the charge of peculation and corruption, before the aroused wrath of an indignant people? Russia has her autocrat, Athens had her thirty tyrants, and Rome her triumvirates. New-York, the proud Metropolis of the Republic, the Gibraltar of the Democracy, cowers in the dust at the foot of a tetrarchy which is not even capable to keep in check the rabble it feeds. Is this Democracy? If so, let us go home, fellow-citizens, and carry the Republic to her grave.

We, the German voters of this City, are 50,000 strong; the Democracy look to us to extricate her from out of this dilemma. The choice is left us to remain inactive and to perish with our party in the gathering storm, or to be active and to purify her and restore her to new vigor and life. The German has been driven patiently and quietly, tacitly and submissively; has he looked on at these queer doings quite long enough? A crew revels in the highest places of trust and honor. It is time a stop should be put to it. We have men in our midst—true, earnest and faithful servants and leaders of the people; they quail not before the power of corruption, and turn their backs upon its temptations. They are ready to battle for a pure Democracy. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, with pen in hand, MAGNUS GROSS, with tongue and spirit, are already at work; what shall we do? The hour has struck. Let us not be idle. Let us follow these men. Heaven protect the right. I vote for the resolutions.

Mr. MERKLE here protested that he should not be understood that he was opposed to the resolutions and not opposed to corruption.

Dr. BERKMANN also spoke earnestly in support of the resolutions. He demanded a thorough investigation as a means of saving the Democratic Party, and the accused, if innocent, could only desire a thorough investigation to restore their damaged reputation.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, briefly addressed the meeting in reference to the amendment moved by Dr. MERKLE. He recommended that the amendment be rejected, for the reason that the organization might be subjected, by such action, to the suspicion that the object was to use the influence of the Committee to shield the persons accused of official corruption. Mr. HANSELT also spoke in support of the resolutions. The amendment of Dr. MERKLE on being put to a vote was rejected. The resolutions as published above were thereupon unanimously adopted, whereupon the General Committee adjourned.

The Germans and the Tammany Ring.

From the New-York Tribune.

The charges of fraud and corruption in office which have lately been freely made against Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY without eliciting any proof of their falsity, have made a deep impression among the German population of this City. No class of citizens were more earnest or positive in denunciations of the officials supposed to be guilty. The first effect was severely felt by the principal German paper of the City, the *Staats Zeitung*, which had long been an organ of Tammany, and which continued, for several weeks after the charges of corruption had been published, to apologize for TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL. Tammany leaders had early observed the power and influence this paper wielded among the German voters, and by favors and perquisites given to prominent Germans influenced it to support that faction of the Democratic Party against the Ledwith and O'Brien branch. It was largely owing to the solid German vote that Mr. HALL was elected to the Mayoralty last November.

But the *Staats Zeitung*, some three or four weeks ago, became convinced—probably by a large decrease in its circulation—that it would be suicidal to continue its support of HALL and CONNOLLY against the manifest disapproval of its readers. The editor, Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, thereupon wrote to Mayor HALL that he should be obliged to sever his allegiance from him and his party of the Ring, and last week the announcement was made in the *Staats Zeitung* that the paper would no longer support the Tammany Hall party as long as its present leaders were upheld by that organization. It distinctly stated that its future course would be in opposition to these men, even though the German Democratic General Committee continued its allegiance to them. Prominent German Democratic office-holders under Ring rule soon discovered that trouble was brewing. A member of the Americus Club, who has Mr. TWEED's ear, and obeys and carries TWEED's orders, was sent to OTTENDORFER, and urged him to discontinue his opposition to the Ring as ruinous to the Democratic Party. Mr. OTTENDORFER is said to have replied at length, declaring that the Ring must relieve themselves of the suspicions under which they suffer, and that the Germans generally were satisfied that the charges were true. At any rate, he said the Germans were not contented with the promises of explanation on which the public had been fed for six weeks.

A still more significant action had meantime been taken by other leading Germans. Within the last fortnight a meeting of leading German politicians and the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee has been privately held at Utica, N. Y. Of the Committee HORATIO SEYMOUR and SAMUEL J. TILDEN were present, as was also Mr. FRANCIS KERNAN. The Germans were represented by Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, Coroner GERSHON N. HERRMAN and Alderman EDWARD SCHLICHTING. The latter were very outspoken, and informed the members of the Committee that their people "would not countenance or support TWEED and his fellows in their career of thieving and fraud;" adding that unless a decisive stand was taken against Tammany by the State Committee the German Democrats in New-York would go with the rest of their countrymen in America, over to the Republican Party.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in the course of the long consultation which followed, said that the deeds of these men, TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY, were abhorred of all upright citizens, and that their transactions reflected odium on the whole party. He had always endeavored to preserve the Democratic Party from the taint of official corruption, and he added that the power of the Ring must be taken from TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY if they did not at once clear their skirts of the charges which had been made against them.

Mr. KERNAN was also loud and positive in his denunciation of HALL and CONNOLLY, and said that they had done more injury to Democratic principles than the whole force of the Republican Party.

It was tacitly admitted by all those present that they believed the charges were true. In the entire consultation no suggestion that the charges were possibly false was made, but it seemed to be understood that they were unanswerable.

It was asked by the members of the Committee if Gov. HOFFMAN was connected with the Ring in its infamous transactions, or identified with TWEED's policy. The German representatives declared it to be their conviction that HOFFMAN was antagonistic to the Ring, although powerless to oppose its dictation, as illustrated in his submissive appointment of Dr. CARNOCHAN as Health Officer.

The gentlemen parted with mutual good-will and the understanding that in the next campaign they would be a unit against men like those of the Ring, who insist that they will ruin if they cannot rule. On the return of the Germans to New-York a call was made for the German Democratic Executive Committee to meet and take this matter of frauds among the public officials under consideration. It was designed originally to absolve the Committee from any responsibility for the acts of the Ring leaders by recommending to the General German Democratic Committee a series of resolutions condemning the actions of HALL and CONNOLLY.

Information of this proposed action on the part of the Executive Committee was given to Mayor HALL by one of the members, who is an attaché of the Mayor's office. The Mayor immediately drew up a paper and compelled some of the weak-kneed and office-holding members of the Committee to sign it, pledging themselves not to vote for any resolutions reflecting on himself and CONNOLLY which might be presented to the German Executive Committee at the next meeting. A number of the members signed HALL's paper. Among those whom he approached was Alderman SCHLICHTING. When asked to vote against the resolutions, this gentleman declined. The Mayor asked his reasons, and showed him the list already signed of those who had promised not to vote for the resolutions. Alderman SCHLICHTING still declined to give his reasons, and referred the Mayor to Mr. OTTENDORFER. The Mayor said OTTENDORFER was antagonistic to him; he had received a letter from him announcing the discontinuance of his support, and still the Alderman declined to discuss the subject.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock, the German Democratic Executive Committee met at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third-avenue. It was noticeable that some of those who had signed the Mayor's paper were absent. The resolutions which were offered had been somewhat modified from those originally proposed. It was evident that a disposition to compromise existed among the members of the Committee, who had become acquainted with Mayor HALL's action, and that they did not desire to proclaim themselves in open hostility to Tammany Hall. They yet stood in some doubt and dread of its power. The motion adopted for the purpose of conciliating their constituents, and at the same time making concessions to the Ring, was that "the German Democratic Executive Committee recommend the German General Committee to adopt resolutions declaring themselves opposed to fraud, corruption and dishonesty in public office," and that if the gentlemen accused of malfeasance in office do not "immediately relieve themselves of the odium and prove themselves innocent of these charges, that the German Democrats no longer acknowledge them as leaders, or representatives of the Democratic Party or its principles."

The German Democratic General Committee meets at an early day, and its action upon this question is awaited with great anxiety by the Ring and German citizens generally.

Port Chester Poisoning Case.

Coroner MEEKS, of Mount Vernon, last evening closed his investigation in relation to the recent case of poisoning at Port Chester.

HENRY CLAY ROBERTS, the clerk in the drug-store of Mrs. SNIFFIN testified that he had been employed as a drug clerk for a period of fifteen years, during which time he had been engaged in some of the leading stores in New-York, at the East, and had kept a store of his own at the West; he recognized the prescription given by Dr. HOTT on the 5th of August, and recollected putting up the medicine, but could not positively identify the person who came for it; the contents of the bottle shown are of a lighter shade than that he put up.

Mrs. SNIFFIN, on being recalled, fully identified Mrs. KNAPP as one of the women who called and got some soda-water and got the prescription compounded; also recollected seeing Dr. MCCULLUM pass the door while Mrs. KNAPP was getting the medicine put up. (Dr. MCCULLOM had previously testified to the fact that he saw Mrs. KNAPP in the drug-store about the time of her daughter's death, although she had denied having been in the store for several months.) Mrs. SNIFFIN also expressed her conviction that Miss KNAPP, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. HENRIETTA KNAPP, was the person with her at the time she procured the medicine.

The evidence was here closed, and Coroner MEEKS delivered a brief charge to the jury, who brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by being poisoned, and that there was good cause to suspect Mrs. HENRIETTA KNAPP of having administered it. Whereupon, Coroner MEEKS committed her to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, now in session.

THE RARITAN RIVER DISASTER.

A Detailed Account of the Affair—Alleged Recklessness of a Steam-boat Captain—Recovery of the Bodies—The Inquest to Commence Today.

The collision on the Raritan River, of which an account was published last week in the TIMES, is still under investigation by the New-Brunswick authorities. Today the formal inquest will be commenced before Coroner PARADINE, but enough has already been learned to show that the grossest negligence was the cause of the disaster. Two juries have already been impaneled by Coroner HARDER, of Woodbridge, in whose district two of the bodies were found. Yesterday a consultation was held between the two Coroners, when it was agreed that only one inquest should be held at which both Coroners should be present. The inquiry into the circumstances attending the case have revealed the following facts, which, one by one have been developed, dispelling much of the misunderstanding which for the first few days existed even in the minds of the authorities: On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the tug *Bordentown*, commanded by Capt. HULSE, and owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, started from New-Brunswick with a "tow" of fourteen canal boats for New-York. The point from which the "tow" started was the steam-boat dock at the confluence of the Raritan River and Delaware and Raritan Canal, from which point eight or ten similar "tows" leave daily for the City. The boats having been securely fastened together, their crews consisting of four or five persons each, retired for the most part to their berths—leaving the entire management to the men attached to the propeller. They had progressed safely down to the Middle Grounds, about nine miles below the City, when the pilot saw a propeller coming up at a high rate of speed, and apparently making directly for his path. Three times the whistles of the *Bordentown* were blown to signal the coming propeller, but the warnings, it is positively stated, were unheeded. When the unknown craft appeared within speaking distance, the pilot cried, "For God's sake, back up." He had previously reversed his own engine, and was working to hold his canal boats in check. The propeller—which afterward proved to be the *Annie*, Capt. STEIN, of the Wilmington and New-York Freight line, did not heed the appeal, but kept stearing steadily onward. They passed the *Bordentown* without striking the leading canal-boat, but scraped against the second, and plunged into the bow of the stern boat. This was a coal "chunker" from Mauch Chunk, commanded by CHRISTOPHER THAURMAN, who had with him for his crew his two sons and a daughter. The occupants of the boat were evidently asleep, but when the shock came by which their boat was separated from the rest of the fleet, they commenced to scream and shout for help. The men on the other boats heard the children cry "save us" as the water poured in through the shattered bow of their craft. For fifteen minutes or more they cried for help, and then went down with the wreck. Meantime, the Captain of the *Annie* got his boat disentangled from the wreck, and although he was alongside and heard the children cry for assistance, he steamed off out of sight into the darkness toward New-Brunswick. The fleet of boats of which the ill-fated "chunker" was one, had run nearly ashore while the pilot was trying to avoid a collision, but as soon as they could be got out of their perilous position, the life-boat having meantime been lowered, five men rowed back to rescue the crew of the coal-boat. As they neared her, however, she yielded to the rush of water and went down.

Capt. STEIN came on with his propeller to New-Brunswick, procured his clearance, and before daylight was far on his way down the canal to the Delaware River.

Search was immediately commenced for the bodies of THAURMAN and his unfortunate family, but nothing was discovered until Thursday night, when two bodies were found, one of ANNIE THAURMAN, aged fifteen, and GEORGE THAURMEN, aged thirteen. On the following day, near Perth Amboy, the body of the father, CHRISTOPHER THAURMAN, was recovered by the dredging-machine, which had been set at work, and on Saturday the body of the other boy, HENRY, was found further up the river. The three bodies just recovered were sent to Mauch Chunck, where the remaining members of the family, Mrs. THAURMAN and three little children, live. The boy HENRY was buried in New-Brunswick. Yesterday morning, the canal-boat was raised and brought to the dock in New-Brunswick. An examination of the hulk it is probable will materially aid the jury in making up their verdict, although it is thought the facts now known are sufficient to prove Capt. STEIN guilty of inhuman recklessness. The inquest today will, however, throw more light upon the subject.

The New Caravansary.

The interest with which the progress of public enterprises is regarded in this City had for evidence, last evening, the presence of a large assemblage in the rebuilt Metropolitan Hotel. Though the crowd was great, it of course did not represent a one-hundredth part of the persons who rightfully feel some concern in kindred matters, and it is for the benefit of the absent majority that a brief account of the new Municipal enterprise may be attempted. The elegance and comfort of the Metropolitan Hotel supply needed balm for the internal poverty of local Court-houses and armories. The proud boast of the Roman citizen will henceforward have an empty sound when it is remembered that the Queen of the Seven Hills was without a municipal hotel. And the European caravansaries of the present day are certainly not to be mentioned beside this American place of abode. As noted above, a mighty company was gathered last night, in the certainty that it too would think and say so. Aside from an occasional tendency to gaudy fresco-work and carpets, the harshest critic of the City Government cannot quarrel with the present display of good taste and magnificence. The guests wandered through endless chains of superb halls and rooms, and climbed to unknown heights without finding a break in the all-surrounding and overspreading splendor. Saint Gobain never sent forth taller mirrors than those which line the dining-room and the apartments. The feet sank into the carpets, whereof some are of a hue so delicate that it almost warns off the tread. The eye was dazzled by the prismatic rays darted through myriads of crystals, pendent from lighting-contrivances of exquisite design and workmanship. The effect of all this, yesterday, was heightened by the sweet music of an orchestra, while those whom the harmonies did not work up to the requisite pitch of sensibility were warmed into enthusiasm by a banquet of Homeric proportions. While the feast was disappearing from the boards, a stream of sight-seekers was meandering through the hotel, a tour of inspection usually commencing after the delicacies of the table had been tasted. There are 425 rooms in the Metropolitan, many arranged in suite and gorgeously furnished. There is a bridal-chamber of regal size, imperial luxury and unexceptionable chastity, in respect of pictures. Finally, there is a dining-room wherein 450 hungry creatures can seat themselves. Three hundred and fifty employes and domestics will be needed about the house. Affairs will evidently be conducted on a grand scale, and the proceedings last evening, showed that the resources of the hotel would be quite equal to any demand. The judgment and energy of Capt. JOHN P. ACKER, who planned and caused to be executed the whole work of rebuilding and redecorating, were made conspicuous by the same incidents, and so was the courtesy of the Superintendent, Mr. WILLIAM WILKINSON, on whom long experience in hotel life has conferred distinction. We have only to add that the reunion passed off very pleasantly, though the authorities did not sanction its character as marking the inception of a public enterprise, by their presence. Messrs. TWEED and GARFIELD are the managers of the revived Metropolitan.

Irish Republican Association.

A number of Irish residents of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts met, last evening, at No. 146 Seventh-avenue, to organize an Irish Republican Association. JOHN HOGAN was called to the chair *pro tem.* Resolutions denouncing the Tammany leaders as a selfish oligarchy, who simply use Irish votes to further their selfish ends, were unanimously adopted. CHAS. CLARKE made an address urging all Irishmen now within the ranks of the Tammany Democracy to leave that organization, which, he said, was false to the principles of true Democracy, as true Democracy meant the greatest good to the greatest number. JOHN HOGAN was elected permanent President, but as a number of men who were said to be in the interest of Tammany endeavored to break up the meeting, it was thought best to defer further organization until a future meeting.

A Bank Robbed of $3,000, and a Portion of the Money Recovered.

The officers of the Essex County National Bank made public, yesterday afternoon, the facts of a remarkable robbery by which the bank was victimized. The circumstances are as follows:

Last Saturday evening, $3,000, in fractional currency notes, were received at the bank, from the United States Treasury. The currency was left in some boxes on one of the desks. A colored woman, who sweeps out the bank, entered on Sunday to perform her duties, and stole the money. She took it in the evening to the house of CHARLES WYKOFF, in Rahway, where she distributed her gains with a free hand. She returned to Newark on Sunday evening having given $100 to Mr. and Mrs. WYKOFF. To her own daughter she gave about $600. She was suspected, and Detective HAGGERTY arrested the woman, and she was last evening committed to the County Jail. The detective then traced the money, and recovered $2,383.

MRS. HOFFMAN AGAIN.

Is She a Lunatic?—What Mr. Griffin Says—Row Between the Counsel.

Mr. AUGUSTUS S. GRIFFIN, a resident of Brooklyn, and who was brought up by Mrs. HOFFMAN, testified at length last night:

He said that he had known her forty-four years; had seen her many times a year, with an intermission of five years, between 1850 and 1857; for fourteen or fifteen years past had seen her off and on; there had been no changes in Mrs. HOFFMAN other than that she was growing old, as other people; her faculties remained the same; she was prudent and skillful in the management of her business; she has always taken care of herself; got the meals ready for herself and WILLIAM, and did so to the present time; she had talked with him lately about his own business, and talked sensibly; she gave him good advice; lately in talking with her she seemed to fear that Capt. COPELAND would get away her money; she told him that she furnished the house for the Captain, and paid for the burial of his wife and child; his impression of her was that she was perfectly sound in mind.

The counsel for Capt. COPELAND, Mr. HAYNES, subjected the witness to a very searching and severe cross-examination. He showed much irritation at what he called the innuendoes of the counsel for the defense. The Court ordered that the counsel confine themselves to the examination of their witnesses. There is no prospect of closing the case for several days yet. A number of experts are yet to be examined. Much interest is taking in the case by medical men, a number of whom have been in close attendance during the trial. The reports published in some of the New-York papers were considered as libelous by the counsel for Capt. COPELAND.

The Italian Convention—Adoption of a Constitution and Final Adjournment.

The Convention of the Societa Di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana, which began in this City on the 23d of August, came to a close today. A number of amendments have been made to the Constitution, and the Society is now founded upon a broad and liberal basis, better calculated to strengthen the power, influence and welfare of Italians in this country. One of the articles in the Constitution, which made it compulsory upon the organization to celebrate annually the adoption of the Piedmontese Constitution, has been stricken out on account of its being especially repugnant to Italian Republicans in America opposed to monarchical ideas. Italians of every shade of opinion can now unite under the present Constitution of the Society.

Elaborate reports of the finances and work of the organization, up to the present time, have been ordered to be printed. The next Convention is to be held in St. Louis, in July, 1873. The delegates have gone home. Mr. N. CORRADI, the President of the New-York Society, carries with him a handsome gold medal, the gift of his Italian brethren, as an acknowledgment of his zeal in working for the success of the late celebration. This medal is prepared in the highest style of art. The Italian Committee are also very grateful for the kindly sympathy of an American lady, who inclosed $20 and some stanzas on Italian unity in a letter, and on the day of the feast sent a large basket of flowers.

Messrs. FRANCIS B. FELT & CO., publishers, No. 91 Mercer-street, have in preparation a little book which is likely to command a good deal of attention. It will bear the title of *Miss Columbia's Public School, or Will it Blow Over?* It will be chiefly composed of satirical and telling allusions to the leading topics of recent municipal history. Among the subjects adverted to will be "Those Accounts," "The Bible in the Schools," "The German Sunday Lager Question," "The late Unpleasantness in the Eighth-avenue," "The War upon a Free Press," &c., &c. That many people will consider the most important announcement about the book, is that it will contain seventy original illustrations from the pencil of NAST. It is said that these sketches will exhibit the steadily progressive character of Mr. NAST's powers, and that in conception and treatment they will be rather superior to anything which he has yet given to the world.

CAUTION.—In the use of disinfectants beware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM *is free from all poison*, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 178 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

The American House, Boston, is so favorably known that it seems a work of supererogation to call attention to its great improvements. Yet, as it bases no claims on its past superiority, 'tis only justice to make known the steady effort manifested by its proprietors to render it the leading hotel of New-England.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges, French Note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet floors are superseding all other floor coverings. No. 480 Broadway.

DIED.

BAKER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 27, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIAS BAKER, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Samuel Baker, Albany-st.

BINGHAM.—On Sunday, the 27th inst., EDWIN WHITE, infant son of Leander K. and Ann Maria Bingham, aged 9 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Garden-st., Mott Haven, N. Y.

GWYNNE.—In Geneva, Ill., Aug. 20, MARION, twin daughter of John A. and Mary E. Gwynne, aged 1 year and 18 days.

JONES.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, Aug. 27, FANNIE H. JONES, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza G. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 8¼; returning, leaves Syosset at 5 P. M.

LYONS.—On the 27th inst., DENNIS LYONS, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also the members of Typographical Union No. 6 are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 339 East 13th-st.

MILLER.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 27, GERTRUDE E. MILLER, (relict of Abraham,) in the 69th year of her age.

Their friends and those of their sons, Asa F. and Thomas J., and of their daughter, Elizabeth F. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence on Franklin-place, Flushing, Long Island.

☞ East Hampton papers please copy.

RILEY.—At Littleton, Morris County, N. J., SARAH A., wife of Joseph H. Riley, at 2:20 A. M. of the 27th of August, 1871.

RUSSEL.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, at Perth Amboy, N. J., FRANCIS HENRY, infant son of William F. and Clara M. Russel, aged two months and 27 days.

SCRIBNER.—In Lucerne, Switzerland, on Saturday, Aug. 26, of typhoid fever, CHARLES SCRIBNER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully informed that the remains will be brought to this City at once, and that due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from his late residence.

SEWARD.—At Chester, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 27, HENRY SEWARD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday the 30th, at one o'clock. Trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad leave New-York at 7:15 and 8 A. M., connecting with Chester Railroad at Dover. Returning, leave Chester at 4 o'clock.

TRAFFORD.—At his residence at Rumsonn, N. J., Aug. 27, ABRAHAM TRAFFORD, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 2½ P. M.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, JOSEPH P. WILSON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwood Lodge No. 569 and Sagamore Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 271 9th-st., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 2; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $80. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

THE RING AND THE TIMES.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mayor HALL has demonstrated the entire practicability of being both a knave and a fool. For nothing but knavery in the first degree could have involved him so deeply and so publicly in those outrageous operations of the Tammany Ring, and nothing but folly, pure and simple, could have inspired this vaunt, with the utterance of which the Mayor is credited:

> "Mayor HALL thinks that the TIMES showed its want of political sagacity in commencing the fight on Tammany so early in the season. Had it waited until about a week before the election, it would have been wiser, and, perhaps, more successful. He believes the TIMES' attacks have strengthened Tammany, as the question has been so ably taken up by the Democratic Press throughout the country that the influence of Tammany, which before was merely local, has now become national in its extent."

This implies that the Democratic Press of the country has defended the Tammany robbers in this affair—which is by no means true. The Democratic Press of the country is reasonably absurd, and will go any length which reasonable mortals can ask in covering up and palliating Democratic villainy. But it has never gone quite so far as to defend Tammany in this colossal corruption. The fact is, however, that the Democratic Press has forfeited the golden opportunity which it had of making some capital for its party out of this New-York affair. The Democratic Party, in one or two of its resolutionary spasms of late, has professed an unprecedented amount of political virtue; and now was the time for the organs of that party to evince the sincerity of their professions by denouncing the Tammany frauds just as the Republican papers denounce any occasional misfeasances which may have been perpetrated under Republican auspices. But the astonishingly-virtuous Democratic Press did nothing of the sort. It made a general effort to conceal or to belittle the frauds of Mayor HALL and his fellows; but in scarcely any case was there a word of rebuke, nor yet a straight and square defense of the Ring against the charge of wholesale thieving. By the attempt to conceal the villainy, however, the Democratic papers have tacitly admitted that it belongs to their party, and that their party is answerable for it to the country.

Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

The meanest thing ever attempted by a dignified body, or by individuals holding for themselves ordinary respect, is the action involved in the resolution of the New-York Board of Aldermen "directing the Mayor to take proceedings to recover for the Corporation the property known as the Brick Church property." "It is," says the *Evening Post*, and the expression will be indorsed by every good citizen of New-York, "a disgrace to our City Government, scarcely second to the notorious frauds of the Ring." There is no question that Tammany knows the proceedings to be unjust. They are not intended to accomplish justice for any man or body of men. They are intended only for persecution of a newspaper because it has had the hardihood to expose the frauds of Tammany. The City authorities do not dream of recovering the property. Their plan is simply persecution, and persecution of the meanest kind. They propose to put the TIMES to all the trouble and expense they can, knowing in advance that their malice and ingenuity can accomplish nothing more serious. The question involved, however, goes away beyond the interest the TIMES has in this suit. Tammany makes no secret of the fact that it bribes to secure praise or silence, and punishes the journals which it cannot buy. This is a very important matter. It ought to bring the blush of shame to every honest Democratic cheek, and the flush of indignation to the face of every good citizen in the land.

Albany Evening Journal.

The attempt of the Ring to deprive the NEW-YORK TIMES of its property is the most despicable piece of spiteful venom which we have recorded in many a month. The title of the TIMES has not been disputed for years. Soon after it took possession of the property the City set up its claim, but compromised the suit, accepting a large sum of money as a complete and final settlement. The revival of the matter now is simply an effort to punish the TIMES for its exposures. It is an outrageous assault upon the freedom of the Press, and must be resented by all right-minded men.

Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin.

"The question has been so ably taken up by the Democratic Press throughout the country that the influence of Tammany, which was before merely local, is now national in its extent," says his Honor, the Mayor. Here we have it all in a cluster. The most stupendous fraud and wholesale public robbery of the age "taken up by the Democratic Press throughout the country" and upheld and defended. The influence of Tammany—the most noxious, blighting and blasting of all the vile and corrupt influences of the age—has become "national in its extent" through the instrumentality of the "Democratic Press." How will the Democratic Press of the country relish this declaration, emanating as it does from one of its own political leaders? Now that this question is brought directly home to the Democratic Press, let us see what it will do! It stands charged with being the apologist and defender of public plunderers, and, as regards a portion of the Democratic Press, the charge is true. Will the other portion of the Democratic Press now remain silent under this charge, and likewise become *particeps criminis*?

Chicago Evening Journal.

"Boss" TWEED and his gang of thieves affect to believe the Tammany *exposé* a mere political dodge. The charges, we are told, were brought by partisan enemies only, and will soon be ignored by the people. If the Sachems lay this flattering unction to their souls, they greatly misjudge public sentiment. As a matter of fact, too, the charges are not preferred by Republicans only. What the NEW-YORK TIMES so grandly begun has been followed up by others in position to know about Tammany doings, and the unearthing process is still going on. The $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 stolen by INGERSOLL & Co. was only one among several similar operations. One exposure leads to another, and the whole truth may yet be made public. The Ring will find that they have enriched themselves only to make doubly sure the condemnation of their party.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.

New-York has shown symptoms of rebellion against the Tammany "Ring," and now every man that dares to raise his voice against them is to be made to feel the "rod of the tyrant." The NEW-YORK TIMES has spoken out bravely and boldly, and now Mayor HALL, who can find no time to explain, or answer the facts and figures which prove him, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and TWEED to be "public thieves," has got his Aldermen to order a prosecution against the NEW-YORK TIMES to deprive them of the property on which their buildings are erected and their business carried on. The insolence of GESLER is repeated—let Tammany beware of his fate! It is comfortable to see that Tammany shows all her teeth and all her hideousness! She speaks out to the citizens of New-York like the "vailed Prophet Mokanna," when he dropped his veil, showing all his horrible visage, and exclaiming:

> "Ye would be dupes and victims and ye are."

She thus makes the fight a fair and square one between freedom and tyranny—between honesty and iniquity—and if there is a real spark of American spirit in the City of New-York, the struggle against such an open and avowed tyranny and swindle cannot be doubtful. The people will never stand by and see their defenders crushed. New-York must answer. The eyes of the American people are upon her, and their hearts will be with her if she makes a noble fight.

Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

To "a man up a tree" it would appear very singular, that if HALL and Tammany could so easily vindicate themselves before a Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, that they could not vindicate themselves with like ease before the people. If their defense is so overwhelmingly exonerating to themselves, and calculated to ignominiously "convict their Republican traducers," it is a little singular that they have not made it public, but have been willing to bear the brand upon their foreheads of a band of thieves, and meekly submit to the daily application of the red-hot branding-iron of the TIMES, burning the disgrace deeper and deeper into their calloused hides. Up to last accounts, with all their known ingenuity for concocting accounts and corresponding vouchers, they had not been able to make the slightest show of a defense, or even an explanation.

Hartford Courant.

Tammany is true to its record, and having acquitted itself of the charges urged against it by the NEW-YORK TIMES, it rests in contented triumph. The ordinary run of people supposed that there was no way out of the slough in which "the Ring" was plunged except to make an exhibit of accounts, and by process of debit and credit account for the enormous outlay on the new Court-house. But HALL and CONNOLLY were equal to the emergency, and as they dare not remove the vail that shrouds their misdeeds, they have put the TIMES on the rack for exposing them. It would be much more convenient to smash the obnoxious newspaper than answer its very plain showings of fraud. In the first place, they will fail in the suit; in the next place, if they could succeed, the TIMES would still be a very valuable property, and in some new home would enter upon a new lease of life, consecrated to the destruction of Tammany, and bearing with it the sympathy of every honest man in the country.

Philadelphia Press.

Of all Tammany's remarkable schemes to increase its own power and intimidate its enemies, the most infamous is the last. A suit of ejectment has been brought against the NEW-YORK TIMES by the City authorities, on the plea that the property on which the TIMES building is erected belongs to the City, having been leased by it to certain parties for religious purposes, on the condition that it should revert to the City when no longer used for these purposes. Of all the City papers the TIMES has been the most fearless and energetic in its exposure of the frauds of the Ring, and this is certainly a cunningly-devised scheme to annoy and silence it at the public expense. That this is the sole aim of the suit is evident from two facts: First, although part of the same tract about which the difficulty is made is occupied by the buildings of the *World* and various others, no suits have been brought against any except the TIMES; second, the ground ceased to be used for religious purposes in 1856, yet no word of objection to its title has been spoken until now. It seems probable that in this last scheme Tammany has overreached itself. The freedom of the Press is so dear to every intelligent citizen, that this attempt to restrict it cannot but raise a storm of indignation throughout the country.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The Tammany Ring of New-York, having been driven to desperation by the attacks of the TIMES, have adopted an audacious policy for the purpose of crushing that journal. It is not thought that the Ring expect to dispossess the TIMES, but they can subject it to enormous costs of litigation, by the delays and complications which are so characteristic of the New-York Courts. The expense will also be greatly aggravated if the Ring succeeds in its receiver swindle, as it will be apparent to all who have had knowledge of the fate of estates which have fallen into receivers' clutches in New-York City. Of course this fresh outrage is hotly rebuked by the journals as a high-handed attempt to choke off the freedom of the Press, and to silence a teller of unpalatable truths which refused to accept a bribe. We are glad to notice among the rebukes administered to the Ring the following from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the leading Democratic paper of that city. [Here follows the article beginning "The Tammany people must be losing their wits," which has been quoted in the TIMES.]

Louisville Commercial.

Tammany has undertaken to revenge itself upon the NEW-YORK TIMES for unsparing exposures of its peculations, by reviving an old question about the title to the ground upon which the TIMES building stands. This menace will be as futile as its attempts to control and silence the TIMES in other ways, and we expect to have from that fearless and able journal such comments as will enable the country properly to appreciate the statements of the City and county finances which it has at last wrung from the reluctant managers of the Ring, who have in the last two or three years increased the City debt more than $50,000,000, a sum greater than the increase in the same time of the debts of all the reconstructed State Governments of the South, about which the Democratic Press has had so much to say.

Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in reference to the suit brought by the City to recover the site on which the TIMES building is erected, says: "Our property was lawfully bought, and paid for, and our friends need have no fears about our retaining it." Tammany isn't "up to the TIMES."

Bangor (Me.) Whig & Courier.

On Wednesday Mayor HALL, of New-York, sent to the Board of Supervisors and Common Council a voluminous batch of accounts, partly in print and part in manuscript, which would make several volumes of 1,000 pages each, purporting to cover transactions from Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1871. He asks of each Board the appointment of a committee to examine the vouchers, and accompanies each list with a long Message. He claims that the law compelled the City officers to pay off $10,000,000 of claims made under the old Board, and endeavors to justify his approval of the warrants on the plea that he did not know them to be fraudulent. The Mayor states the valuation of the City and county real estate at $264,000,000, and makes a lengthy argument to prove that it is better to heap up the debt now, for future generations to pay, than to imitate the national policy of paying something as we go. He urges that the attack on the Ring is injuring the City credit, and evidently forgetting his promise to publish the accounts, concludes with the declaration that the "local County Legislature" (*i. e.*, the Tammany Boards) should adopt some method of scrutinizing the accounts. Such bold perseverance in defying the rights of the people and refusing them an account of their own funds was never exhibited elsewhere, and if there is any manhood left in New-York the day of reckoning will soon come.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The truth is the TIMES has proven that the Tammany Ring has robbed the people of New-York of many millions of dollars. Half a dozen scoundrels have become millionaires through downright robbery, the details of which have been fully set forth, and cannot be explained away or juggled out of sight; and now these same scoundrels, bloated and impudent, set themselves up as rulers of the State and autocrats in society. The attack they make upon the property of the TIMES is not only a superb compliment, it is a splendid advertisement. It points the honest men of all parties in New-York to the hated and feared enemy of the Ring. What more beautiful and profitable indorsement would a newspaper have?

La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.

Mayor HALL, of New-York, is certainly the "cheekiest" one of the thieves who are plundering the Treasury of that City. His reply to the proofs of astounding villianies and frauds is this:

> "New-York City is the great Democratic stronghold of the country. Shake the Democratic hold upon this mighty Metropolis, and you shake the Democratic hold upon the Empire State. Shake the Democratic hold upon the Empire State, and you secure to the Radical thieves and parasites upon Federal power another four years' time in which to cover up the traces of their past rascality, and to perpetrate new raids upon the National Treasury."

This is as if a bold burglar who was rifling your house of its valuables should excuse his intrusion on the plea that his intrusion kept out petty thieves who might otherwise steal your vegetables and tin-ware.

Buffalo Express.

The Tammany leaders of New-York, having failed in their efforts to buy the TIMES or secure its silence upon the question of their fraud and corruption, are now determined to be revenged upon that journal for its exposure of their rascalities. To this end they have caused a suit to be brought in the name of the City against its proprietors to eject them from the premises now occupied in Nassau-street. Though Mayor HALL and his fellow-swindlers will doubtless succeed in annoying the TIMES with troublesome legal proceedings, there is not much likelihood that its possession of the premises can be disturbed.

Syracuse Journal.

In this connection the public will notice that Mayor HALL has not uttered a single word of explanation concerning the fraudulent accounts of INGERSOLL, GARVEY and others, which the NEW-YORK TIMES made public some weeks ago, and which are really the only portion of the budget of accounts that has been published. Would it not be well for Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY to condescend to give an explanation of those frauds, pending the action of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors and the "unexceptionable and unpartisan committee of tax-payers?" If they would do that there would be some evidence that good could come out of Tammany. Instead, however, of taking that course, the Ring prefers to smite the TIMES which exposed the frauds. It takes up the weapon of litigation to dispossess the TIMES of a portion of its property. This is a desperate movement in a desperate cause, which the TIMES assures the public will not intimidate that journal in the least degree. It goes far to prove that the Ring means to perpetuate its power by force and not by reform.

Fall River (Mass.) News.

The last move of Tammany shows an extra depth of meanness, even for that clique. Not being able to silence the TIMES in any other way, the Mayor has instituted an ejectment suit against the proprietors, claiming that the ground on which stands the TIMES building belongs to the City, under the provisions of an old grant in 1765. It happens, however, that the purchase was properly made, and the reversionary right of the City bought and paid for, and sanctioned by a legislative enactment, so that their title is sure and clear. Tammany will only injure itself by this step.

New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

The resolution adopted by the New-York Aldermen, directing the Mayor to recover, for the Corporation, the property known as the Brick Church property, is, of course, merely a declaration of war against the TIMES, which has erected a building on the land thus designated. And not only is it an act of hostility to the TIMES, but it is an assault upon the freedom of the Press which will arouse still more the public indignation against the Ring. There is no expectation that the Mayor can recover the property, but the TIMES can be forced into a costly litigation, and this is the object of the Ring. It is a matter, however, which most nearly concerns the people, for if the Press can be thus persecuted by the official power of the Government for defending the public interests against grossest frauds, there is an end to civil liberty. Surely there must be a day of settlement for these outrages.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

The only reply the Tammany Ring dare make to the fearless *exposé* of their gigantic plunderings, as made by the NEW-YORK TIMES, is to bring an action of ejectment for the ground upon which the splendid structure occupied by the TIMES stands. We do not believe there is any question as to the title. The TIMES has occupied the property for many years, and it is very strange that the defective title should be discovered just now while the sledge-hammer blows of the TIMES fall swift and effective upon the corrupt City authorities. The dependence of the Ring is, of course, upon the corruption that notoriously infests their City Courts. But we hope the Superior Courts of the State are so free from the control of this Ring as that the TIMES will eventually have a fair and full hearing. We know this is all they want. In the [illegible] the motives that have unquestionably prompted this legislation will do the TIMES good. Such persecution is one of the risks an incorruptible and fearless newspaper incurs in such a fight as the TIMES is prosecuting, and it is the duty of every honest citizen to sustain and encourage it.

Indianapolis News.

It is not likely that Tammany will succeed in its movement against the NEW-YORK TIMES, which is in the shape of a suit by the City to recover the ground upon which the Times Building stands. The action of Tammany is simply an attack upon the liberties of the Press. The TIMES has fought the Ring without ceasing, at first it received abuse, then threats, but its silence could neither be forced nor purchased, and an open attack is made in the only quarter that seems vulnerable, simply to annoy and trouble the TIMES' owners. The question of the property is not the thing—that has been in the same condition for fifteen years at least, and if the City has any rights they probably would have been asserted long ago. The movement is to intimidate the TIMES.

Detroit Post.

The latest assault of the Tammany thieves upon the detectives, is the attempt to eject the New-York TIMES Company from its property. As Tammany owns the New-York Courts, it may not be altogether impossible, or rather there are fair chances, that the TIMES will be deprived of its property and its owners seriously injured. In such a success, however, the people would recognize only another outrage of the corrupt despotism that rules New-York, upon the rights of the citizens and the freedom of the Press. The TIMES could not be permanently injured, while the triumph of Tammany would be another destructive blow against its own existence.

Boston Transcript.

The suit against the owners of the site of the NEW-YORK TIMES Building is regarded as an attack upon the independence of the Press, and as such will damage those who have instituted it.

Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

OAKEY HALL and his confederates have not yet told the tax-payers of New-York City what was done with the money stolen from their pockets since January, 1869. The TIMES and other New-York papers have day after day faithfully followed up the prosecution; but all that has thus far been elicited from the Mayor consists of jaunty language and execrable attempts to be humorous over a very serious affair. Frequent promises to publish the secret accounts have been made, only to be as frequently broken. To the respectful letter of a score and more of the most prominent business men of the City, that he would cause to be explained the manifest corruption and profligacy in the handling of the public funds, Mayor HALL returned a defiant and scornful answer. He insulted their citizenship and gave them to understand that, being master of the situation, he would listen to no inquiries concerning the money which he and his official *confrères* squandered. HALL may be weak and vain enough to think that by adopting this course of conduct he has "bluffed" off all designs of investigation into the City accounts. But if so, he has heretofore enjoyed a false reputation for sagacity. He must know that American citizens once aroused upon a question which vitally concerns their interests are not to be put down until they have discovered a satisfactory solution.

Detroit Advertiser & Tribune.

Meantime, the Ring have opened their guns on the NEW-YORK TIMES. They have now declared hostilities by suing that paper for the land on which the TIMES building now stands, claiming that it was originally granted by the City to a Church, on the condition that should it cease to be used for religious purposes it should revert to the City. The grant was made nearly a century ago, and the TIMES has held the land by purchase for years. It claims that it has secured the release of the conditions by the City, and now has full title. We allude to the matter only to show the *animus* of the Ring, and the desperate tactics to which they are driven.

The Case of Barksdale, Editor of Our Society—Committal of the Prisoner.

FORD C. BARKSDALE, late editor of *Our Society*, who was recently arrested on a charge of passing a forged check, purporting to be a draft on the Union-square National Bank, for $20, on JOHN DWIN, of No. 1,192 Broadway, was up for examination at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX. When the case was called, upward of twenty parties, employes of the paper, hotel proprietors and men of business in the City, presented themselves and preferred similar charges against the prisoner, the amount stated in each being about $20. The facts, as already given in the TIMES, were given in evidence, and the prisoner was committed for trial in $3,000 bail. During the examination Col. RYAN vigorously endeavored to hush up the case by inducing the complainants to withdraw the charges. He succeeded in prevailing upon an Italian named SAVORI to withdraw the charge for a money consideration, as the latter alleged, greater than the amount demanded, but when he came before the Court with this intention Judge COX not only refused to permit, but compelled SAVORI to enter into $500 bail for his appearance at trial. The Judge also censured Col. RYAN, and stated that a repetition of the same conduct on his part would insure his arrest.

Robbing the Poor.

JOHN HOWARD was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of breaking open the poor-box of the Sunday-school of St. Andrew's Church in Duane-street, and stealing from it $9 28, which was all the money it contained. It being shown that the money was in a drawer of a cupboard which was called the poor-box, and that there was probable cause to suspect HOWARD of the crime, he was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

Real Estate Transactions.

The market opened very dull yesterday. At the Exchange, all the sales that were advertised to take place were postponed. The Supreme Court sale of the plot of land on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 98 feet east of Avenue A, was adjourned by Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, on an order from GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, to Sept. 27. The Supreme Court sales of the premises on the east side of Centre street, 29.4 feet south of Pearl-street, and running through to Park-place, and of the premises on the north side of Fifty-first-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue, were also adjourned by the same auctioneer, indefinitely.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished, a four-story English-basement house, 19.6 by 70 by 100; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; 5½ years to run; ground rent only $400 per annum; a most favorable chance to secure a valuable business property at the very low figure of $20,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE new large and elegant house, north-east corner Madison-av. and 54th-st.; also, the one adjoining, on the avenue. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; or branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CORner Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone house, 25.5x55x100, with stable attached; altogether first-class; only $40,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$24,000—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, in fine order; first-rate location; size 16.8 by 60 by 100.
RIKER & CO.,
No. 64 West 33d-st., second door from Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR 6TH-AV., IN 21ST-ST., a desirable brick and brown-stone house, 20x55x100; all improvements; in complete order; only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 49TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE east of 5th-av.; a four-story high-stoop house; medium size; in perfect order. Apply to E. W. SMITH, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. E. MESICK, on the premises; VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Ely, Oberholser & Co., Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New-York.

FOR RENT—FLUSHING—A SMALL COTtage near depot; in best quarter, with bath, gas, [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, SPACIOUS residence, modern; gas, bath-room, furnace, laundry; every convenience; two acres beautifully improved; very elevated, extended views of East River, Palisades, &c.; only six minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATtractive; three minutes from depot; good neighborhood; nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LET—Belonging to the estate of George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, two and one-half miles from depot, one of the loveliest spots in Westchester County, and perfectly healthy. The house contains sixteen rooms and is partially furnished. Rent $500 per annum. The entire property, including ninety acres of choice farming and wood land, is for sale; but if not sold, house and grounds will be rented from Sept. 1. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., executors.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, for the Winter or longer, near Fifth-av., in Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh streets, and other respectable localities by WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—NO. 33 WEST 23D-ST., WITH mirrors and chandeliers, high-stoop brown-stone house, in superior order; heated by steam; the carpets, nearly new, will be sold at half their cost. Apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-story and basement high-stoop stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 124 East 46th-st., near Lexington-av. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

FRENCH FLATS—ALL THE CONVENIences of a house on first and second floors, to let, No. 142 East 14th-st., for small, first-class families. Apply to the Janitor.

NO. 109 55TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 36th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON,
} Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

NOROTON.—GREAT AUCTION SALE, by order of MELVILLE E. MEAD, Esq., of three handsome cottages and 200 village lots at Noroton Station, between Stamford and Darien, on the New-Haven Railroad, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, Aug. 31. Free excursion-cars will run between Stamford, Norwalk and Noroton. Maps at office of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 80¾ x 56 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 55 x 56 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 50 x100 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 x 55 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 x 51 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 46½x 62¾x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
48 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 86 x 44½x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 102 x 33 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
2 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 96 x 36 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 105 x 31 x7-16 C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 46½x 62½x ½ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 55x90x⅜, C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 52x90x⅜, C. H. No. 1.
6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-Plate, 56 dia., ½ in. thk., C. H. No. 1.
6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-plate, 34½ dia., 7-16 in. thick, C. H. No. 1.
4,800 lbs. Flat Iron, ⅝x2¼, Burden's or Ulster.
49,605 lbs. Round Iron, 1 in. dia., Burden's or Ulster.
2,000 Square Iron, ⅝ in., Burden's or Ulster.
135 Safe-end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4½ in. outside dia., 13 ft. 2 in. long.
60 Safe end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4 in. outside dia., 13 ft. 2 in. long.
18,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, "Minnesota."

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension-Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the construction of the railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Plan and profile may be seen, and information obtained, at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, or at the office of SMITH & STAMBROUGH, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to visit Europe, will undertake any legal, patent or commercial business. First-class references.
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON,
Attorney and Counselor, No. 234 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

JAUDON INSTITUTE.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

MISS C. MERLE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY REsiding near New York, a thoroughly competent person, having experience in school discipline, as visiting teacher, to instruct eight or ten scholars of different ages in the English branches, mathematics and the rudiments of Latin. Apply by letter, stating name, age, qualifications and references, to Box No. 1,608 New York Post-office.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 53d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAM, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,

A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."

Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY.

English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—This institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. A regular collegiate course is pursued, and diplomas and gold medals awarded to graduates. Very superior advantages in the Art and Musical Departments. To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Proprietors of Elmwood Seminary, Glens Falls, N. Y.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.

Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

OSSINING INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,

will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.

The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS HARRIS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman-Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter, until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 319 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 24 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

Principals. { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Fall term of this institution will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, instead of Aug. 31, as announced in the last annual catalogue.

Candidates for admission will be examined on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Alumni Hall. W. A. STEARNS, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.

JOHN T. DUFFIELD, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78½ Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

LAW SCHOOLS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.

EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

LECTURERS.

GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B. Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A.M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation, either in an institution or as governess to teach English branches, higher mathematics, Latin and French; unexceptionable references. Address MARSHALL FINLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD would give private instruction; boys fitted for College. Address A. M., 251 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.

JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.

GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles. Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers
EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE
for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.
corner of Crosby.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.......Sat., Sept. 2	Iowa.......Wed., Aug. 30
India.......Sat., Sept. 9	Ismailia.......Wed., Sept. 6
Columbia.......Sat., Sept. 16	Caledonia.......Tues., Sept. 12
Anglia.......Sat., Sept. 23	Dorian.......Wed., Sept. 20

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	Samaria, Tuesday, Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.......$130, gold.	Cabin.......$100, gold.
Second cabin.......80, gold.	Second cabin.......80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin.......$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.......150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin.......$80, gold. | Steerage.......$30, currency.
Return tickets.......$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.......Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.......Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.......Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.......$75	Steerage.......$30
To London.......80	To London.......35
To Paris.......90	To Paris.......38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN.......Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.......Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.......Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.......DAURE.......Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..$120 and $130 | Second Cabin.......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.......Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails. The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30. Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office No. 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

Steam-ship PARAGUAY, 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 30 1871, Pier No. 3 North River. Rates of passage in currency: First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P.M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR

SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.

Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.

First-class Investment Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

To the negotiation of CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS.

Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375,000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16,000,000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

$600,000

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, J. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent, on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, }
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16, 1871. }

Notice is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the consolidated debt of the City of New-Orleans, the Commissioners of said debt will receive proposals until Monday, the 18th of September, prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to the city of consolidated bonds to the amount of $300,000, to be redeemed from the surplus of the consolidated loan tax, as required by law.

The bids will be indorsed, "Proposals for Sale of Consolidated Bonds," and addressed to Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mayor.

The Commissioners shall have the right of rejecting bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt. ALFRED SHAW, Administrator of Public Accounts.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$100,000
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

Seven per cent. consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, forty years to run, free of taxes.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS available in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NEW-YORK CITY OR COUNTY STOCKS.—Holders of the above Securities, and wishing to dispose of them in sums of from $1,000 to $100,000, can do so by calling on or addressing A. S. JONES, No. 15 Wall-st., or Box No. 2,702 Post-office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a well-recommended American Protestant woman; can cut and fit; is a very respectable person, trustworthy and reliable, pleasing in her manner and appearance; will go for moderate wages. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, the entire charge of a baby from birth, or bring it up on a bottle if necessary, or to do chamber-work or sewing on the machine; good reference can be given. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands both English and French cooking; boning and larding; has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, a few engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 43 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT maid, a situation; one who dresses hair well, cuts, fits and makes dresses; with the best testimonials; speaks Spanish fluently. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation in a private family to make herself generally useful. Address C. SYBEEN, No. 186 Avenue A, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to mind children or to do chamber-work in a private family; is a Protestant. Call for one day at No. 261 West 25th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; best of reference. Apply at No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 203 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; an excellent cutter and fitter of children's clothes; is capable to take care of an infant from birth; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 224 East 35th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help, can be suited at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation; the country preferred. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; a good family baker, and understands pastry and all other things required in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 311 7th-av., in the fancy-store, between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts extant; references furnished; will not wash. Call at No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 13th-st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY supplied with servants of all nationalities, both Protestant and Catholic, by CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses; driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; will hire for moderate wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper, care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook and laundress; no incumbrances; first-class City references. Address P. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best City references; none but first-class families need apply; can be seen at present employer's. Address or call for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHMAN, a situation as waiter in a small private family; has very good City reference; no objection to country. Address A. N., for three days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of a gentleman's place or farm by a young, single American; will be found to be a trustworthy person, thoroughly knowing the care of a place and care of stock. Address L. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman or groom; can come well recommended as to capability; will be found obliging; City or country. Address for two days B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST respectable Protestant coachman; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable City reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 2 West 22d-st., rear private stable.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, single, a situation in a private family; good City references; no objection to the country; can be seen for three days. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st., or No. 334 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH Swiss coachman; one who has great experience in the care and training of horses, and has a groom; strict sobriety and honesty. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man, a situation to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place in the country; can milk, care horses, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED (French) man cook in a small family or a club of gents; is strictly first-class; can refer to Delmonico; honest and sober. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged Scotchman, a situation as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in both capacities, and can produce unexceptionable City references. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 216 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 52 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN IRISH butler, with the best of references, and also can refer to some of the best families in this City. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; first-class references. Address B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED — BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply; can be seen with his present employer. Address or call for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON AUG. 26, ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH, in going from 21st-st. and 10th-av. to 19th-st. and 9th-av. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 513 West 22d-st.

LOST—A SATCHEL IN THE 10TH-AV. CARS, going from Pier No. 4 to Battery. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at JOHN GELSTON'S, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, six years old; good driver; warranted sound and kind; stands without tying; would suit a doctor. Also, a bay trotting horse, 15½ hands high; sound and kind; warranted to beat three minutes. Call at Dry Dock Oil Depot, No. 285 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, for two days.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS high; will work double or single; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at No. 406 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR BROWN PONIES; 14 hands; well matched; kind in harness and saddle; perfectly gentle, free, pleasant drivers; also rockaway and harness. Apply at No. 270 South 1st-st., near 8th, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; can show 2:40; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. To be seen at J. J. WHEELER'S, Prospect Park track.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE for a truck or cart. Inquire at stable, No. 381 Cherry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

IN 42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., in a strictly private family, the entire second floor, and part or all of the third floor, newly and handsomely furnished, with first-class board and attendance; private table if desired; references unexceptionable. Address Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a first-class brown-stone house, No. 126 West 39th-st., opposite Jewish Synagogue, where a home of refinement will be found; table liberally provided; references of highest respectability exchanged.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor to let with board to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with good reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite of five rooms, second floor, with first-class board; also two large rooms third floor; location first-class.

NO. 47 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—desirable rooms on second and third floors, en suite or single, with board, for gentlemen and wife; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV.—Large pleasant rooms en suite, with first-class board and attendance; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR board; large rooms for families or gentlemen rooming together.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, bath, &c., with private table; situation unexceptionable; references exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM ADJOINING; also single rooms for gentlemen, all newly furnished. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SECOND floor, with or without private table; house and attendance first-class; references exchanged.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms, with first-class board. No. 134 West 34th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND wife and three children, oldest six years, with servant; location between 23d and 55th sts., 3d and 7th avs.; board not to exceed $50 per week. Address W. A. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, first-class board with nice parties residing up-town or in Brooklyn. Address PARTICULAR, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FALL BOARD AT CORNWALL ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on amount in Bank on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

ASSETS, $2,501,073 02. SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 25 Nassau-st. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity in gentlemen's families, returning to the City, viz.: ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for general housework.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL ABOUT 25, very neat in appearance, reliable, and with good recommendations, in a family of three, near Elizabeth, N. J. Also, a colored boy, from 20 to 25, to take charge of one horse and cow, &c. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, LAUNDRESS and chamber-maid, also a man-servant (of any color or nationality but Irish) in a private family. Address, in any language, for four days, Box No. 393 Post-office, New-York, with references, stating nationality, age, experience, and wages required.

WANTED—IN AN IRON-STORE, A YOUNG man about seventeen years of age, well educated, and who resides in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY TO TAKE care of house a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 577 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER of the goods of JOHN CONNOLLY, late of Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, deceased.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," that probate of the will of said John Connolly, who died on the 23d day of March, 1871, has been granted from the Armagh District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland to William Greer, of the Wilderness, (post town Lurgan,) in the County of Down, Esq., the executor named in said will, and all persons claiming to be creditors or legatees of or to have any claim or demand against the estate or effects of the said John Connolly, are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of November, 1871, to furnish the particulars thereof (in writing) to the said William Greer, or to his solicitor. And notice is hereby further given that the said William Greer will, immediately after said last-mentioned day, proceed to distribute the assets of the said John Connolly among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims or demands of which he shall have had notice on or before the said 1st day of November, 1871. And that he, the said William Greer, will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he or his solicitor shall not have had notice, on or before the said last-mentioned day, pursuant to the statute.—Dated this 7th July, 1871.

ROBERT MORRIS,
Solicitor for said executors, Lurgan, and No. 8 Inns' Quay, Dublin.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JAS. FISK, JR.......Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER AND JOHN F. COLE.......Lessees
THOS. E. MORRIS.......Business Manager

Will open for a REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON, On SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871, with the very eminent artists: MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN, assisted by the popular comedian, MR. MARK SMITH, and a powerful company.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will make their entree in the great play of NARCISSE, specially rewritten for them by Tom Taylor.

Narcisse.......Mr. BANDMANN
Doris Quinault.......Mrs. BANDMANN

As played by them for over three months at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Assisted by Misses Henrietta Osborne, Edith Challis, Lena Thurber, Messrs. E. F. Thorne, Harry Eytinge, C. T. Parsloe, T. J. Hind, W. H. Pope, Brutone and others.

To be followed by the original comedietta of THE HAPPY PAIR. MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.

On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN will appear for the first time in a new drama, by T. C. De Leon, called JASPER. from Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, in which Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Mark Smith and the company will appear.

New music, new scenery and appointments.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

LAST NIGHTS
of the brilliant young comedienne,
LOTTA,
as
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,

WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK OF MISS ADA HARLAND.
LAST WEEK of F. G. Maeder's new drama of
LOLA, LOLA, LOLA.
MATINEE TODAY at 2 P. M.
LOST IN LONDON AND FARCE.
ON EXHIBITION FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,
MAJ. LANG, THE BERMUDA GIANT.
Aged 18 years, 8 feet 1½ inches high, and still growing.

THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, has been incorporated in the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN BRANCH, NOS. 102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, now the most extensive and complete music school in the United States.

THE OFFICES ARE OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P.M., for the reception and classification of pupils. PATRONS DESIRING CHOICE of days and hours must make immediate application.

THE CONSERVATORY OFFICES IN NEW-YORK are at NO. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,

HAVE NOW OPEN

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH DRAP D'ETE,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
ENGLISH AND BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC WOOL SHAWLS,

AND ARE SELLING THEM AT LOW PRICES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th.. 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th..1:30 P. M.
Friday, 25th.....10:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th..12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 26th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th.....11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th......5:30 P. M.
Monday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th....6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th.....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th.......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th.......3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW steam-boat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:15; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE 50 CENTS.—Regular EVENING LINE at 6 o'clock. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily. Through tickets for the West and North at above reduced rate. Sunday evening, fare $2.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIRD WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT ON RECORD.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.

Continuously turning away large numbers by the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock of STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Notwithstanding its unprecedented success, BLUE BEARD, with its MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES and CAPTIVATING MUSIC, will speedily be withdrawn for the purpose of presenting Offenbach's sparkling opera bouffe (rewritten and expressly arranged for Miss Thompson and company) of the PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

EVENING PERFORMANCE open at 7½; over at 10½.

SATURDAY MATINEE, open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The season will be inaugurated THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, With the production of G. L. FOX'S Celebrated and world-renowned Spectacular Pantomime, entitled HUMPTY DUMPTY. With unparalleled splendor, And a full and talented corps of Italian, Egyptian, Russian, German, French, English and American artists.

Full particulars in Wednesday and Thursday's papers.

Box-office for the sale of secured seats will open MONDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK OF JOSEPH K. EMMET and Gayler's successful drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, the oldest and best music-school in the country, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871, for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.

THE OFFICES WILL BE OPEN for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, AUG. 28.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.

(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., will remove up town.)

BROOKLYN BRANCH, NOS. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871. By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager. 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF DODWORTH'S Band to the music-store of S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Mr. DODWORTH respectfully offers his services to those who desire instruction on the cornet or other brass instruments. No. 706 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

211 4th-av., next to Clarendon Hotel. Branch, Lyric Hall, 723 6th-av. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director. Thorough instruction in all branches of music.

JUST PUBLISHED AT LISTOFF'S, No. 211 4th-av.: THINK OF ME! Morceau characteristique for the Piano, a sparkling and elegant composition, by Henry Schroeder, Director of the American Conservatory of Music. Also some of the author's other compositions, with a select stock of classical and modern music, can be had as above. Send for catalogue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $[illegible]; Steinway Piano, seven octave, carved legs, every improvement. Great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:06 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.

THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry B. Bunster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP P. KUEHBORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Philip P. Kuehborth, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. BLELOCK, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Blelock, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN L. SLINGERLAND, Assignee, No. 42 Broadway, New-York City.

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THE EVIL OF THE AGE.

Satisfactory Progress in Developing the Trunk Mystery.

Discovery of the Truckman Through the Published Accounts.

ARREST OF THE ABORTIONIST.

Sketch of the Prisoner and His Infamous Career.

All Efforts to Identify the Victim Unavailing.

The first development in the trunk mystery yesterday was a new version of the story of Dr. SHINE, regarding the woman who had called at the office of the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics. Dr. NAGLE gave substantially the same facts as Dr. SHINE had done, with, however, the important variations that the lady who called stated that the one who was missing was her daughter, who was thirty-five years of age, and that when she went out she stated that if she did not discover her daughter she would return within two days. Dr. NAGLE has not seen or heard of her since, and therefore she has probably been found by her friends. At any rate, the discrepancy in age was enough to show there was no connection between this incident and the murdered blonde.

Early in the day, by order of Inspector WALLING, the boy ALEXANDER PARKS was taken in a carriage with Officers CARNOCHAN and FREEMAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to make a tour of the entire City, visiting every place where trucks stand for hire, with the hope that at some one of these he might identify the man or the vehicle concerned in the affair. Hours passed away, during which nothing was heard from this party, and it was presumed they were constantly engaged in carrying out the instructions they had received. Meantime the curious called in great numbers upon Inspector WALLING, who remained at Police Head-quarters, anxious to learn the latest developments. For all of these he had but the one answer, that he had nothing new, but to the members of the Press he added that when he had the truckman and that person had given him such information as would lead to the detection of the murderer, and he was so close upon the latter that escape would be impossible, he would give in full all the facts, but until then he should not give any whatever.

Not trusting to the inspection by the boy PARKS, and anxious not to leave a single chance neglected, Inspector WALLING issued orders which practically put every policeman in the force upon the case, and waited impatiently for something to turn up.

THE TRUCKMAN FOUND AT LAST.

At 3 o'clock a telegram was received from the Eighteenth Precinct that the truckman had been found, and was then in charge at that Station, and in a few minutes Inspector WALLING left Head-quarters and went to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, in Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue. He there found a truckman named WILLIAM PICKETT, who lives at No. 471 First-avenue, but who stands for hire at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. With PICKETT was Warden BRENNAN, of Bellevue Hospital, and the statement of the latter has priority in this narrative of the startling events by which the abortionist was tracked to and dragged from his lair. He stated that he had known PICKETT intimately for a long time, and that shortly after noon he came to the hospital greatly troubled to seek for advice. He had read the accounts of the mystery in the morning papers, and thought that he was the man who had taken the trunk to the depot. The Warden got PICKETT to relate the circumstances, on hearing which he was convinced of the man's identity, and persuaded him to go around to Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth.

PICKETT'S STORY.

When they arrived there PICKETT told the Captain that about 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday last a woman came to his stand on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and asked him to go to the basement of No. 687 Second-avenue and get a trunk of hers, which he would obtain by ringing the bell and telling the people what he wanted. Then he was to put it on his truck and bring it to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, whither she was going in a coupé. She paid him in advance, changing a $5 bill to do so, and they parted. He went to the house, rang the bell, and, the door opening, was ushered into the basement-chamber. There was no hall. Here he observed several women and a tall man, whom the carman described so accurately as to enable Acting Police Sergeant ROONEY to indentify him as JACOB ROSENZWEIG, whom he knew well.

ROSENZWEIG'S ARREST EFFECTED.

Without more ado, Capt. CAMERON, having ordered Sergt. ROONEY to put on citizen's clothes, took the man to No. 687 Second-avenue; went down the basement, and applied for admission. The door was opened, but the doctor was out. His wife and daughter only were in. The wife is in a delicate condition, having been confined but four weeks previous. Things looking unsatisfactory, Capt. CAMERON withdrew, taking care to put the house under strict surveillance, so that nobody could enter or leave without being seen. Sergt. ROONEY in his civilian disguise, watched for the doctor's arrival. He came at last, and was seen to enter a liquor-store near his house. ROONEY followed and was about to arrest him, and ROSENZWEIG made a dash for liberty, because he recognized his captor. He was too late to escape, and fell into the officer's hands easily. Seeing that there was a struggle between the men, the Police who had been quietly waiting on the other side of the way dashed across, followed by a number of persons who quickly scented the game, and would have lynched the prisoner but for the officers, some of whom were compelled to draw their revolvers while Sergt. ROONEY got his man into a Second-avenue car, and took him in safety to the Eighteenth Precinct.

When Capt. CAMERON returned with the truckman, earlier in the evening, from their unsuccessful attempt to find the doctor—or man who had given him the trunk—they brought with them to the Station-house the servant-girl from No. 687, and a Jew peddler boy, from whom he hoped to obtain some information.

THE TRUCKMAN MAKES A DETAILED STATEMENT.

Inspector WALLING met the party, and immediately made the truckman recount the circumstances of Saturday. He told, in addition to the manner of his engagement, as already described, and the delivery of the trunk, that he placed it on his cart and proceeded to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, where he found the woman waiting for him, conversing with a boy whom she had engaged to help her with the trunk. He, the truckman, took hold of one end of the box to lift it off the wagon, and the boy attempted to raise the other end, and not being able to do it alone, was assisted by the woman. He and the boy then carried the trunk into the depot and put it on the counter to get it checked. While FRANK DUNING, the baggage-master, was thus engaged, a bystander remarked that the lock was very weak. The woman asked for a rope to tie the lid down more firmly. FRANK DUNING said he had nothing but a strap. She replied that it would do. "Do you know what it will cost you?" said he. "I don't care," she answered. "It is worth a dollar," the man remarked. She told him to put it on, and paid the money. The truckman then left.

When he had heard this story, the Inspector, learning that the boy had arrived, called him in and made him relate his recollection of the facts in the man's presence. The latter, at the conclusion, said that every word was true, except the assertion that he shook hands with the woman when parting. This he strongly denied. Here was the only point of difference between them.

ROSENZWEIG INTERROGATED.

ROONEY brought his prisoner in at this juncture, and the Inspector confronted him with PICKETT, and asked him if he knew anything about the trunk which he had given the man on Saturday. ROSENZWEIG appeared perfectly amazed at the question, and denied having ever before set eyes upon the truckman, and was totally in the dark about the trunk. "What trunk?" said he. PICKETT said that he believed ROSENWEIG to be the man who had given him the trunk, but he was not sure that he had ever seen the girl before. The wife, he thought, was in the basement at the time of its delivery, and asked him where he was going to take it. However, he was not very clear on these points. The Inspector ordered the prisoner to be locked up, and the servant girl, truckman and Jew peddler to be set at liberty.

On further examination it was found that Mrs. ROSENZWEIG, who at first denied all knowledge of the trunk business, said very innocently that she was too delicate to be down-stairs on Saturday when the truckman called, but hastily correcting herself she again professed total ignorance of any such affair having transpired. Inspector WALLING found out afterward that the woman had been down to the basement four or five times since her confinement. Around this female's complicity in this affair, a great deal of doubt and uncertainty exists, and no light at all has been thrown upon the woman who engaged the truck, went to the depot in the coupé and was so diabolically cool in her efforts to have the evidence of the crime removed to a far distant city. She has thus far escaped; but not for long, if the fears of conviction are worth anything to unlock prisoners' lips.

SEEKING TO IDENTIFY THE VICTIM.

Having disposed of the persons Inspector WALLING, believing that some clue to the poor victim's identity might still exist in the shape of a valuable trinket or article of wearing apparel, which the cupidity of the wretches into whose merciless hands she fell caused to keep, placed a close guard over the arrested man's premises and afterward issued an order that they be thoroughly searched hereafter. He then returned to Police Head-quarters. In brief then, although the task of relating these events has occupied so little space the unravelling and pursuit of the matter, step by step, had to be carefully managed, not to alarm those whose arrest was desired, and the whole afternoon and evening were consumed in watching and investigating satisfactorily. No sooner had he reached his desk than two persons called upon him in the belief that they had recognized in deceased a friend whose fate and absence from home could not be accounted for. Their testimony was too indistinct and vague to be considered worthy of serious credence, especially when heard in connection with that of several others who came to the Central office during the early part of the day and claimed the dead girl as their friend. Yet each person was from widely-separated parts of the country and State. Late at night a gentleman waited upon Inspector WALLING with a photograph, in the hope that by it some one who had seen the victim might relieve his anxious mind of the fear that she was the original of the carte. He had to leave in a state of uncertainty, as no one felt able to hazard anything like a just opinion. There is a good case now to work on, and the mists that obscure the crime must gradually fade away.

About 10 o'clock Inspector JAMESON, with several other officers, went to the house in Amity-place, South Fifth-avenue, occupied by the prisoner as an office, to find, if possible, the woman who had sent the trunk to the depot.

Not having any evidence by which to identify the woman, should she be on the premises, considerable caution was at first exercised to prevent alarming the inmates, or making an excitement in the neighborhood. The house was closely watched, and to the officers and the small band of reporters, it was for the time being an object of intense interest. Several females were sitting on the stoop, apparently unconscious of the espionage on the house.

The rear window of a house on Amity-street was taken as a place of observation by some of the reporters, and the movements of those in the house were watched with Argus eyes. A Saratoga trunk was seen on the porch looking out into the garden, that was thought to be one of the trunks used in the business.

The Police finally entered the house, and Mrs. ASCHER, the woman in charge, who is quite old, denied that the place was as it was represented. No proofs being at hand to show that it was, the Police were obliged to be satisfied with the statement that it was occupied by respectable people, and that "Dr." ASCHER only kept an office there. Subsequently Inspector WALLING sent the truckman and boy to ROSENZWEIG alias Ascher's house in Amity-place with an officer. They saw all the females in the building, but failed to recognize among them the woman who was at the depot on Saturday.

Sketch of the Prisoner Rosenzweig, Alias Ascher.

A.—Ladies in trouble guaranteed immediate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, Amity-place, &c.

This advertisement was clipped from the *Herald* and republished in the TIMES of Aug. 23, in an article entitled "The Evil of the Age." The following accurate description of the man, now arrested, was also embodied in the same article:

"Dr. ASCHER," alias "Rosenzweig," of South Fifth-avenue, below Amity-street, claims to be a Russian, but his voice has the twang of a German Jew. He is very bulky in figure, about forty years of age, and is said to know more of saloon business than of medicine. His diploma is said to have cost $40. His house is a large three-story and basement one, and is able to accommodate twelve patients. He does a large business. When called upon he assures applicants, "These other fellows are all humpugsh; they bromish to do someting vot they don't do. I poshitively do all operashunsh widout any danger, and as sheap as anybody." The corpse-like faces to be seen peering through the bedroom blinds are enough to horrify the stoutest-hearted passers by.

"Dr." ROSENZWEIG, besides the house in Amity-place, of which more hereafter, has another at No. 687 Second-avenue, where he resides with his family. How many more of these horrible dens he keeps in other parts of the City may yet be discovered. From this house the body was carried in the trunk to the depot. Those who know ROSENZWEIG say that about two years ago he kept a lager-beer saloon in this City, but probably not finding it as profitable as he desired, he turned his attention to the "practice" of medicine, which, in his hands, became the practice of murder. Hanging in his "office" is a diploma which he procured to give him a license to pursue his murderous calling. This diploma was obtained from an "institution" in Philadelphia, with eight principal professors and eight adjuncts. He told an acquaintance that he had paid $40 for that particular diploma, but, said he, I did not need it for I have got three or four of them. The "Dr." has a wife living, a daughter fourteen years of age, and a child of about a month old.

As stated in the excerpt from the TIMES article of the 23d inst., he is a fat, coarse, and sensual-looking fellow, without any traces of refinement in person or manners, and does not bear the faintest appearance of the educated physician. None but the wretched creatures, who, driven to desperation by their condition and the fear of discovery by friends, would place any confidence in his skill. Many of the misguided women that he has treated could not fail to have misgivings when they have placed themselves under his treatment, but probably preferred risking life rather than discovery in what they regarded as a misfortune. One of the friends of this monster is "Dr." FRANKLIN, alias Jacoby.

ROSENZWEIG is said to have boasted, some time ago, that he, with "Dr." FRANKLIN, was in partnership in an abortion case. This JACOBY, as stated in the TIMES of the 23d inst., until three or four years past, kept a barber-shop in Sixth-avenue. Each of them, according to ROSENZWEIG, received an equal share in that transaction, and a gold watch was a part of the spoils.

Another case is related of a woman who was in excellent health when she first went under ROSENZWEIG's treatment, and after a few weeks of his "practice" she is described as being a piteous spectacle. The flesh hung to her bones, her eyes had lost their lustre, and she became as weak and decrepit as though old age had suddenly laid its hand upon her. She left him a complete wreck, and with her health probably blasted for life. He told a medical acquaintance that he produced a salivation by administering from fifteen to twenty grains of calomel, and said the medical gentleman referred to, "I never use more than two and one-half grains."

ACCIDENT IN MISSOURI.

A Night-Train on the Iron Mountain Railroad Ditched—Wonderful Escape of the Passengers.

The mail-train due in St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, at 10½ o'clock Friday night, did not arrive on time, and as it was closely followed by the excursion-train of the Educational Convention, consisting of ten well-filled coaches, considerable anxiety was manifested by those the friends of those in the party. It was supposed that some accident had occurred, but of what character the anxious watchers at the depot could only conjecture until midnight, when, as the St. Louis *Democrat* says, the engine and express-car of the missing train arrived. The car was completely jammed with passengers, many of whom were holding to the railings, the coupling in the rear, or any other projection sufficient to sustain them. From them information was obtained as to the cause of the delay. At 9:40 o'clock, when the mail-train was just below Jefferson Barracks, it struck a short piece of rail, imperfectly spiked. The engine, express-car and the front trucks of the baggage-car had passed over it in safety when the end became loosened and moved. The rear trucks of the baggage-car caught and tore it up, throwing several cars following from the track. The spot at which it occurred was one of the worst on the road, it being directly on the bank of the river, and but for the fact that the train was moving at a slow rate the ladies' car, the smoking-car and the Blood patent-car must have gone over the bank and into the water. The couplings did not break, and although the ladies' car was turned over on its side and the two others thrown a short distance down the bank, they were not badly damaged. The passengers, with the exception of one lady, escaped injury. She had one of her limbs bruised, but was not so seriously hurt as to prevent her walking to the station. Several of the baggagemen and brakemen were pitched down the bank, and one of the latter was considerably bruised by the fall.

THE YACHT SQUADRON.

An Exciting Race for the Newport Cup.

Brilliant Struggle Between the Sappho and the Columbia—A Man Overboard—The Palmer Almost the Winner—The Sappho Takes the Cup.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—"After a storm there comes a calm," is a well-known adage that sometimes comes true. The sun rose this morning on a calm, quiet day, the gale that raged all last evening being completely subdued. Everybody was astir at an early hour, as there was a trial of strength, endurance and skill to take place before any canvass was hoisted for the yacht races. The crew of the *Columbia* have, ever since the visit of the fleet to New-London, remained the undisputed champions of the oar. The crew of the *Wanderer* gig, the best racing boat in the fleet, have been sorely troubled by the feats of the victorious crew, and after practicing for two weeks, they finally challenged the *Columbia* to race. The contest took place this morning, shortly after 8 o'clock. The steam-yacht *Herald* towed the two gigs up the harbor about two miles, and at 9:20 started them to pull in a straight line two and a half miles, and finish opposite the *Sappho*. The *Wanderer's* gig, which, by the way, is a racing boat compared to that of the *Columbia's*, started away with the lead and won by about eight lengths. There was little or no speculation in this event, although many thought the *Columbia's* crew were the best.

The attention of those on board the yachts was then called to preparing for the race for the Newport Cup, which had been set down to be sailed today, the yachts to be in readiness at 10 A. M. The *Palmer* was the first to get under way, followed shortly afterward by the *Tidal Wave*, *Madgie* and *Sappho*. The *Rambler* then started to beat out of the north entrance, followed by the *Dreadnaught* and *Columbia*. The wind was about north north-east and very light at that, so it took those yachts some time to weather the northern end of Goat Island. The *Foam* came out by the south channel about the same time. The *Herald* yacht lay at anchor off Fort Adams, with Fleet Capt. PHILIP SCHUYLER and Division Capt. GEORGE WILSON on board to take the time as the yachts crossed the line between them and the Dumpling Rock. The course was from that line to a stake-boat anchored off the north-east end of Block Island and back, a distance of about forty-one statute miles. The yachts crossed the line as follows:

	Ap'm't.	H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave, Ex-Commodore W. Voorhis	1,484	11	08	51
Alarm, A. C. Kingsland	1,806	11	09	59
Dreadnaught, Capt. Samuels	1,806	11	11	28
Palmer, Rutherford Stuyvesant	1,659	11	12	32¼
Madgie, Ex-Commodore Loper	1,405	11	12	34
Columbia, Rear-Commodore F. Osgood	1,694	11	16	08
Sappho, Vice-Commodore D. Douglass	1,951	11	18	36¼

The *Rambler* and *Foam* also started with the fleet, but were not in the race. The wind was nearly dead aft, and light and puffy, and coming down the bay, so that those astern had a little the best of it. The *Columbia* came steadily along and overhauled the *Advance*, and passing to leeward of the *Palmer*, left the *Dreadnaught* and *Madgie* on her starboard quarter. The *Palmer* tried a few tricks before she let the *Columbia* pass. She luffed up out of her course so as to make the *Columbia* do the same, but finding she could not prevent her going by, she put the helm down and went on her course, passing the *Foam* and leaving her on her port quarter. The yachts by this time had all come toward the Narraganset shore, and the wind appeared to be steadily dying away. The *Tidal Wave* still led the fleet, with the *Alarm* a little to the leeward, followed by the *Rambler*. The *Sappho* was doing pretty well, as a long vessel like her had a little the best of it in the long rolling sea that was running there. What little breeze there was came up from behind, and helped her to pass the *Madgie*, *Dreadnaught* and *Foam*, and up to the leeward of the *Palmer*. After dodging about for some time in this position, the wind died away altogether, but another came up from the east south-east, which entirely altered the aspect of affairs. The *Alarm* was the first to catch the breeze, and started off with her sails all full to windward of the *Tidal Wave*. The *Dreadnaught* then caught a puff which started her after the *Rambler*. The *Palmer* was the next to feel the influence of this welcome visitor, and being a remarkably fast boat in light wind, cut through the water and passing to leeward of the *Foam*, *Dreadnaught*, and *Rambler*, came up to windward of the *Columbia*, and then went for the *Tidal Wave*. The *Columbia* was one of the last to credit this puff, as the change in wind had thrown her out of about the best position in the fleet to one of the worst, but she soon appeared to rally and come up to leeward of the *Tidal Wave*. The *Sappho* soon after came up to windward of the *Columbia*, and then luffed a little to bother the *Tidal Wave*. By this time the *Dreadnaught* had passed the *Rambler*, and was following up the *Foam*. The *Palmer* now began to do some pretty sailing, and commenced overhauling the *Alarm*, which had got a good start ahead. The *Sappho*, coming up to windward of the *Tidal Wave*, passed her as if she was standing still, and dashed along after the *Palmer*. The *Columbia* was now regaining her position, and had come up to leeward of the *Tidal Wave*, but she was not sailing as well as usual, as the long rolling sea appeared to beat her a little. Point Judith bearing south-east, the positions of the fleet were as follows: *Alarm*, *Palmer*, *Sappho*, *Tidal Wave*, *Columbia*, *Foam*, *Dreadnaught*, *Rambler* and *Madgie*. The wind then fell light again for a short time, but freshened considerably before arriving at the buoy off Block Island. The *Palmer* kept steadily overhauling the *Alarm*, and the *Sappho* followed close in the wake of the *Palmer*. The *Columbia* was now coming up pretty rapidly, and had passed the *Tidal Wave*. As the yachts approached the stake-boat off Block Island the *Alarm*, *Palmer*, *Sappho*, *Columbia* and *Tidal Wave* were all pretty close to one another.

The *Palmer* was the first to get around, and in jibing her boom one of the guests on board got knocked into the sea, but, fortunately, so close to the stake-boat that he managed to reach that haven all right and was none the worse for the accident save a good wetting. The *Palmer* immediately lowered her boat and luffed up on the wind. The *Sappho* went around about two minutes after, with the *Alarm* alongside of her so close that in turning the end of the *Alarm's* jib-boom collided with the *Sappho's* main-boom, but they parted again without damage. The *Alarm* was the next around, followed shortly afterward by the *Columbia*. The *Tidal Wave* came next, about a minute ahead of the *Foam*. Some eight minutes later came the *Dreadnaught*, with the *Rambler* and *Madgie* close behind. The yachts rounded as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	1	45	30	Foam	1	50	30
Sappho	1	47	24	Dreadnaught	1	58	30
Alarm	1	47	24	Rambler	1	59	4
Columbia	1	49	35	Madgie	1	59	45
Tidal Wave	1	49	50				

The yachts were now hauled close on the wind, and the *Alarm*, which had turned the stake-boat inside of the *Sappho*, got a good start ahead. The *Palmer* was very unfortunate in losing a man overboard, as she certainly had the best of the race at that time, and would probably have won. The *Sappho*, as soon as she got way on her, spun along very fast, taking a course to leeward of the *Alarm*. The *Columbia* came next, and, hauled up by the wind, soon commenced to overhaul the *Alarm*, but, finding the latter jammed up close, put down her helm, and, passing her to leeward, went on after the *Sappho*. The *Tidal Wave* came along next, but did not appear to be doing very well, and let the rest of the fleet come up on her. The *Dreadnaught* sailing very well rapidly overhauled the *Tidal Wave*, and started along after the *Alarm*. By this time the *Palmer* had got under way again, and was bowling along the fleet. She had lost about ten minutes by losing that man overboard. The *Madgie* did not appear, however, to be doing so well, and could not gain on the *Dreadnaught*. Now that the *Palmer* had been thrown out of the race, the entire interest rested between the *Sappho* and the *Columbia*, who were pretty close together, and it was known that the *Sappho* would have to allow the *Columbia* about four minutes, but having crossed the line about two and a half minutes later, it was a pretty close thing. The wind kept very steady and allowed the helmsman to give each yacht a good pull. Everybody on board each of these two yachts, sat as quiet as a mouse, and watched each other with intense interest. They are both known to be two of the fastest boats in the New-York squadron, and it was a doubtful matter which would come in first. At one time the *Sappho* would appear to be losing ground, and then again the *Columbia* would drop astern, but in the meanwhile both yachts left the rest of the squadron, with the exception of the *Palmer*, who was now sailing very fast, and after passing the *Dreadnaught* and *Tidal Wave*, was closing up rapidly with the *Alarm*. The wind appeared to freshen a little after passing Point Judith, and the yachts lay down to their work like race-horses. By-and-by it became apparent that the *Sappho* was going her full length, proving too much for the gallant *Columbia* with the wind a point free, and their only chance appeared to rest in the hopes that the wind might draw a little ahead and force them to beat home, as being a centre-board boat she would prove quicker in stays, and thus gain a little on her fleet adversary. The *Palmer*, in the meanwhile, was doing excellent work, and coming up on the *Alarm*, so much so that off Beaver Tail she quietly pressed ahead, and went on after the *Columbia*. The *Dreadnaught*, after passing the *Tidal Wave*, gradually moved ahead, and though it was hardly her breeze, she made some very good sailing and went nearly as fast as any one of them. The *Madgie* also appeared to be coming up on the *Tidal Wave*. After passing Beavertail it became evident that the *Sappho* had the race all in her own hands, and she reached a cross line nearly six minutes ahead of the *Columbia*, which was the next boat. The *Palmer* came in next, about a minute and one-half ahead of the *Alarm*. This performance of hers left it without a doubt that if she had not been detained she would have won the cup. The *Alarm* was followed by the *Dreadnought*, who was about three minutes ahead of the *Tidal Wave*. The *Madgie* brought up the rear, about a minute and a half later.

The *Dauntless*, *Wanderer* and *Enchantress* lay close to the stake-boat, each with a large party of ladies on board, who had come out to see the finish. As the *Sappho* went by the *Dauntless* the battery saluted her with a gun. The *Rambler* came home with the other yachts, and shortly afterward started for New-London. The *Madeleine* is in harbor, and attracting considerable attention by having the New-York Yacht Club signal to the fore, and the Brooklyn Commodore's signal to the main, which is a decided breach of nautical etiquette, as Mr. JACOB VOORHIS is only a Captain in the New-York Yacht Club, not a Commodore. The following is the time of arrival of the yachts:

Name.	Return. H.	M.	S.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Sappho	3	44	48	4	26	11¼	4	35	08¼
Columbia	3	50	20¼	4	34	12¾	4	38	16¼
Palmer	3	53	12¼	4	40	40¾	4	44	00¾
Alarm	3	54	48	4	40	49	4	50	59
Dreadnought	3	57	42¼	4	46	14¾	4	52	24¼
Tidal Wave	4	00	23½	4	51	32¼	4	51	11¾
Madgie	4	1	17	4	48	43	4	46	37

The *Dreadnaught* did very well, coming home after the wind freshened, as she returned from Block Island in 1:59:12¼, while the *Columbia* took 2:0:45½, making the *Dreadnaught* 1:33:0¼, the fastest of the two. It will be perceived by the above table that the *Sappho* wins the Newport Cup, value $1,000, by 3 minutes 6 seconds. Several of the yachts, including the *Columbia*, will start for New-York to-morrow. The match between the *Sadie* and the *Haswell* comes off to-morrow, and on Wednesday and Thursday, if the weather is favorable, the cups given by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS and Capt. LOUIS LORILLARD will be sailed for.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral rites over the late WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM, who died on the 25th inst. were solemnized yesterday afternoon, at Trinity Chapel. Rev. Dr. VINTON and Dr. HODGES officiated. Twelve members of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which deceased was for many years a prominent member, acted as pall-bearers. A number of others connected with that Society followed the remains from his late residence to Trinity Cemetery, the place of interment.

The German Clubs and Societies of Bloomingdale were, yesterday, at the Lion Park, jointly engaged in a picnic and Summer-night's festival, which was numerously attended by the residents of the above-mentioned locality. The festival was given by the following Societies: Washington Benevolent Society, of Bloomingdale; Bloomingdale Benevolent Society No. 1, Bloomingdale Benevolent Society No. 2, Wieland Benevolent Society, the Lese Verein, of the Twenty-second Ward. The festival yielded a handsome surplus in aid of the charitable funds established by these Societies.

WILLIAM MCMULLEN, of No. 621 East Thirteenth-street, was committed by Judge SCOTT, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, MARY MCMULLEN. It appeared that on the previous evening the prisoner returned home in a state of intoxication, and finding his wife asleep in bed endeavored to cut her throat with a knife. Before he could fully accomplish his purpose she awoke, but the knife entered the lower portion of the face and chin, inflicting a very serious wound.

Coroner HERRMAN ordered the arrest of FREDERICK C. MAYHEW, at a late hour last night, for having maltreated EDITH PRIMROSE, of Eighth-avenue, and thereby produced a premature birth. As the woman lies at the point of death, the man was committed to the Tombs without bail.

The annual sharpshooting of Company B, of the Eleventh Regiment, Capt. CHARLES GROTE, at the Bellevue Garden, yesterday, attracted a large attendance, including a number of officers and members of other militia organizations. Several valuable prizes were secured by the successful marksmen.

Patrolman JOHN HAMILTON, Twenty-seventh Precinct, who had been unfit for duty since Saturday, was yesterday found to be insane, and was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court. During the afternoon he died in his cell.

The B'nai B'rith Hebrew Benevolent Society held their annual meeting, last evening, at Masonic Hall. An election of officers took place, most of the officers of the preceding year being re-elected. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $46,378 29.

Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, United States Senator from Missouri; Commander R. B. LOWRY, of the United States Navy; Col. JOHN DUNLAP of Massachusetts, and Judges DURELL and HUGHES, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JOHN HANLY and JAMES JOYCE, charged with breaking into the residence of PAUL REIF, No. 77 Grand-street, were committed for trial. JAMES SMITH, who attempted the rescue of the prisoners, was also held.

PASQUALE MALO, an Italian, was committed yesterday by Justice SHANDLEY, on a charge of carrying dangerous weapons, there having been found in his possession a clasp-knife, a razor and a sabre. With the latter he had attempted to stab a citizen.

JAMES LAHEY, residing at No. 107 First-avenue, was knocked down and run over, yesterday, while crossing First-avenue at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street, by a butcher's cart driven by NATHAN KATEY, who was afterward arrested.

A regular meeting of the Martin Nachtman Club No. 1, of the Eleventh Ward, was held last evening, LOUIS KURTZ in the chair. Resolutions were adopted to vote for Mr. NACHTMAN without regard to whether he received the Tammany nomination or not.

The managers of the American Institute Fair announce that the Rink buildings, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, is open for the reception of exhibitors' goods. The Fair will be opened promptly on Sept. 7.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM was arrested yesterday in East Thirteenth-street by Detective HEIDELBERG on a telegram from Detective GORDON, of Philadelphia, stating that he had stolen a watch worth $150 in that City. The pawn ticket for the stolen property was found concealed under the carpet in his room. He was taken to Philadelphia last evening by Detective TILLY.

Gen. E. S. PARKER, of Washington; Gen. J. STRANGE, of Memphis; Ex-Mayor F. C. WELLS, of Chicago; Judge W. W. CRUMP, of Richmond, Va., and Hon. M. R. WAITE, of Toledo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. H. BADGELEY, of California; Col. WM. M. SPRINGER, of Illinois, and Capt. H. HUIER, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, WM. G. LAMBERT, charged with receiving stolen goods, was held in $10,000 bail, his father becoming his bondsman.

The Summer night's festival of the Schillerbund at Terrace Garden yesterday was a well patronized affair, and attracted a large attendance of the *elite* of the German element.

Sergt. JOSEPH HAGGERTY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was yesterday transferred to the Third Precinct, and Sergt. TUNIS C. HOLBRON from the Third Precinct to the Fifteenth Precinct.

Yesterday, while under the influence of liquor, WILLIAM MCHOLT, of No. 477 Pearl-street, fell down an embankment at Third-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and was severely injured.

JAMES BRADY, of No. 540 East Fifteenth-street, had his right hand crushed, yesterday, by a piece of casting falling upon it, while he was at work on Pier No. 40 North River.

JOHN JAMESON, charged with passing counterfeit money, was discharged, yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELD, the evidence being insufficient to sustain a conviction.

There will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square, today, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Gen. L. E. YORKE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and T. A. BANCKER, of Cairo, Egypt, are at the Gilsey House.

LOPEZ ROBERTS, Spanish Minister at Washington; E. POMBERT and F. BERMUDEZ, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge J. B. BRYCE, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. RUDDER, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

G. A. TOWNSEND, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

J. B. GARLAND, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. D. VIVASOM, of England, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge COX fined six car-owners $10 each, yesterday, for furious driving in the streets.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning THOMAS MCCOOK, employed in the wood-yard of THOMAS MCCORMACK, on Fulton-street, had his right thumb cut off by a circular saw.

The amount thus far subscribed to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the *Westfield* disaster is $552 59. Of this sum $345 has already been distributed. The balance is in the hands of the Mayor.

AUGUST MASS, a young man eighteen years of age, residing with his parents at No. 90 Ridge-street, New-York, was drowned on Sunday afternoon while bathing at the foot of Twentieth-street.

Yesterday morning BERNARD RILEY, residing on Park-avenue, was found lying at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cumberland-street in an unconscious state with a terrible wound on his head. He was taken to the City Hospital.

By the weekly report of the Health Officer it appears that there were, during the past week, 72 births, 17 marriages, and 255 burial permits granted. There were, during the same time, 12 new cases of small-pox reported.

Up till the present time the number of laborers employed on Prospect Park has been about 1,100, but at the end of the present week the number will be reduced to 700.

DAVID SCOTT, aged twenty-seven years, residing at No. 225 Twentieth-street, attempted to shoot himself yesterday afternoon, but was stopped by the intervention of a Police officer.

PATRICK LYATT was committed by Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, for attempting to shoot Officer MCGOWAN, on Sunday morning.

WM. GOULD, residing on Franklin-avenue, fell from a tree and fractured his skull.

LONG ISLAND.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of ANDREW LYNCH's Harvest Home Festival, on Thursday next, at St. Ronan's Well, Flushing. A grand clam-bake will form one of the most prominent features of the entertainment.

The family of Mr. CHARLES SMITH, of Whitestone, were poisoned, on Sunday, by eating blue-fish. The fish were fresh caught and nothing indicated that there was danger in eating them. Mr. SMITH, his wife, and wife's father and mother, all were affected, but prompt medical aid relieved them of danger.

The locomotive of the 6¼ A. M. train on the Flushing and North-side Railroad, bound east, yesterday morning ran off the track in switching off the turn-table, and occasioned a delay of about an hour to all the trains bound westward.

MARY MCGEE, an Irish woman, who was arrested for intoxication and disorderly conduct, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in her cell, at the Sixth Precinct, last evening, but was cut down before she succeded in injuring herself.

An altercation took place, yesterday afternoon, between JOHN HUSSEY and TIMOTHY COTTER, both of Brooklyn, at the corner of Jefferson and Water streets, in which HUSSEY received a severe stab wound over the right eye with a large clasp-knife.

Citizens of Hempstead refusing to perform the highway labor assigned them, or to pay commutation for the same, are to be sued by the Street Commissioners under direction of the Village Trustees.

The Seawanhaka Guard of Whitestone hold their annual target excursion and ball on Friday afternoon and evening.

STATEN ISLAND.

S. R. BIRCKGUM, of Stapleton, closed a contract on Saturday with the Drainage Commissioners of the county, in which, for $48,000, he agrees to drain the second or lower district of Southfield, and to build a bridge on New-York-avenue.

There has been no case of contagious disease at the hospital at the Sailors' Retreat this Summer.

The St. John's Episcopal German Sunday-school of Stapleton held their annual picnic yesterday, at Oliver Lake.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. CHAS. COVERT, an Ex-Coroner of Westchester County, an esteemed citizen of Port Chester, dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, yesterday, at Wells' Hotel, and instantly expired.

Mrs. EMMA PURDY, a resident of Mott-street, Mott Haven, was knocked down, yesterday morning, by a butcher-cart. The occupant of the cart drove off at a rapid rate after the occurrence, but after a long chase was caught and locked up.

NEW-JERSEY.

The American Protestant Association, of Newark, had a parade and picnic at Baier's Park, yesterday afternoon. The Association was largely composed of Orangemen, and, as they appeared in regalia, threats had been made that they would be attacked. These proved to be unfounded, as the procession passed through the streets without the slightest molestation.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Mercer County have made the following estimate of county expenses and taxes for next year: State tax, $28,608; State school tax, $59,216; county tax, $72,271.

The house of Rev. Dr. DEMAREST, of New-Brunswick, was robbed on Sunday of clothing and other articles of considerable value. In the evening MICHAEL BRENNAN was arrested with the stolen articles in his possession.

At noon yesterday, as AUSTIN and FRED. AYRES and JOHN FAY, three young lads residing in Morristown, were playing on a raft in the race of the old mill-pond at Raritan, they fell into the water. The two AYRES boys escaped, but young FAY was drowned.

THOMAS HOOKER, who was Superintendent of New-Jersey Life-saving Stations during the administration of Gen. JACKSON, died at Tom's River, recently.

Sunday night, DANIEL FULLER was stabbed and dangerously injured in an affray with JOSEPH O'NEILL, in Front-street, Elizabeth. The assailant was arrested.

A boy, residing with his parents in Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, was drowned while bathing in Penhorn Creek, on Sunday. The body was recovered.

The directors of the Midland Railroad have taken the work out of the hands of the contractors, who failed to fulfill their contract, and are now pushing it forward to completion.

PETER WALTON was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison, in the Newark Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for obtaining property under false pretences.

The foreign population of New-Jersey is 188,943; native, 717,153.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Commander T. L. Eastman has been ordered to equipment duty at Washington; Sail-maker Geo. C. Boorman, to duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Silesia	Aug. 29	New-York	Hamburg.
Paraguay	Aug. 30	New-York	London.
Minnesota	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Franklin	Sept. 2	New-York	Stettin.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Ocean Queen	Aug. 30	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Aug. 31	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on the pier foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:30 P. M. ....For South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Dalgairnes, Miss E. F. Gordon, R. W. Cooper, Mr. Frescot, John Hastings, Mrs. Hastings, T. J. Waddington, I. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Yarrington, Miss Agnes Humphray, Miss Addie Sayre, E. A. Orr, Aug. Geizer, Dr. Wyndham, J. Parselle, S. Cannell, Dr. T. D. Martin, S. M. Neel, I. C. Paul, E. Pyne, lady and 4 children, Edgar Bruce, J. Barnett, Miss F. Hunt, Miss F. Cowell, H. Philips and lady, Mrs. Catherine Morris, Mrs. Jas. Parsons, Mrs. Bedford, Mrs. Roberts, John Roberts, Master Pat. Roberts, Geo. Fisher and lady, Mrs. Wyndham, Miss Huntingdon, S. D. Smith, D. E. Rose, Jos. Corridge, E. B. Underhill, B. F. Hunt and lady, M. H. Carnes, Miss L. W. Carnes, Mrs. and Miss Richards, Mrs. Gosling, Master Frank Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Belchor and son, Mr. Huntington, Caroline Gruber, Clandina Sucky, and 495 in steerage.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—W. L. Whittemore, Mrs. Andoe, Miss E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Measom, Jules Taverneir, Misses Weathersby, T. Ernnorfpulo, Thomas Young, Miss Annie Tabor, Mrs. Timson, Miss F. Timson, Mrs. J. Timson, Miss F. Timson, Miss E. Timson, Masters G. and L. Timson, Wm. Martin, P. S. Brown, O. S. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Hope, John Hood, E. Lane, W. Lindew, John Ward, Miss S. Smith, Miss Fanny Loder.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:23 | Sun sets....6:47 | Moon sets....5:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:51 | Gov. Island..7:40 | Hell Gate....9:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sidney, C. B., International Coal and Railway Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Thearle, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Rhine, Jordan, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Jacob V. Troop, (Br.,) Fritz, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Catharina, (Norw.,) Opstad, Queenstown for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Co.; G. F. B. Paysant, (Br.,) Knowlton, Havre, Boyd & Hineken; Il Leone, (Ital.,) Ceconardi, Penarth Roads for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Midas, Campbell, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ariel, (Br.,) Hill, Queenstown or Falmouth, George F. Bulley; Gipsey, (Br.,) Monroe, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Napier, (Br.,) Dodd, St. Johns, N. F., C. B. Swain & Son; Brothers, (Br.,) Thompson, Kingsroad, Eng., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nellie, (Ital.,) Caflero, Hull, Slocovich & Co.; Ruth, (Br.,) Rykfogle, Queenstown for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Little Fury, (Br.,) Wyman, Amsterdam, Heney & Parker; Maggie, (Br.,) Gray, Sidney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Co.

Schrs. Kate S. Cook, Haig, Tampa, Overton & Hawkins; Robert Caldwell, McCormack, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ada Herbert, Allen, Boston; Blackstone, Ureksen, Providence; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Ocean Pearl, Pearl, Truxillo, B. J. Wenberg; Astrea, (Br.,) Penery, St. John, N. B., Peter I. Nevius & Sons; Hannah Blackman, Arnold, New-Bedford, H. W. Jackson.

Sloop Myrtle, ——, New-Haven, Rackett Bros.

Canal-boats Charley, Lahne, Philadelphia, Easton & McMahon; Wagoner, Vanderhoff, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Andrews, London Aug. 10, via Havre 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced fine weather throughout the passage and much fog; Aug. 16, lat. 49 20 N., lon. 9 50 W., passed bark Edward, (of Maitland, N. S.,) London, for Providence; 18th, lat. 48 40, lon. 21 26, signaled ship Vesta, (Br.,) bound W.; 21st, lat. 46 17, lon. 39 30, ship Sharon, from St. John, bound E.; 22d, lat. 45 37, lon. 43 12, exchanged signals with a brig-rigged German steam-ship, showing Q. B. K. T., bound E.; 24th, lat. 43 19, lon. 53 43, signaled ship Sir Robert Peel, from London, for New-York; 25th, lat. 42 30, lon. 59 31, saw steam-ship Wyoming, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 18, lat. 51 20, lon. 16 20, passed a Cunard mail and Cunard extra steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had pleasant weather to Cape Florida; had heavy N. E. gale, lasting 36 hours; had fresh southerly winds since; 27th inst., at 3 P. M., exchanged signals with steam-ship Champion, hence for Charleston.

Bark Verdandi, (Swed.,) Peterson, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Busk & Jevons—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Aug. 4, in lon. 49 53 W.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 15 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Harry, Brown, Mayaguez, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had rough weather throughout.

Brig S. Howland, (of Boston,) Freeman, Selinas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to master.

Brig Linus, (Br.,) Evans, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator July 22, in lon. 41 W.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, (of Boston,) Crowley, Apalachicola 13 ds., with yellow pine to Snow & Burgess—vessel to master. Had southerly winds throughout the passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Molly, Plummer, Fernandina, Fla., 13 ds. with lumber to Snow & Richardson—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. From Aug. 16 to 22d experienced severe gales of wind from various points of the compass; was compelled to scud under bare poles most of the time; on the 19th shipped a heavy sea over the stern, lost boat, part of deck load, unshipped wheel and received other slight damage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. M. L. Porter, (of Provincetown,) Parks, Crab Island 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. E. A. Bowen, (of Bangor,) Alexander, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Old Zach, Rielly, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Sarah, Ball, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles R. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George P. Kane, Allen, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Merchon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Richmond, Tracy, Elizabethport, for Rockland.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Annie Gardner, Somes, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rhode Island, Rielly, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Hubbard, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. General Scott, Lyndon, Rondout, for Rock Island.

Schr. Onward, Wilson, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Fly, Graham, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Farewell, Rollins, Port Johnson, for Lynn.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Harding, New-Haven.

Schr. Emma Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven.

Schr. M. Ives, Ward, Providence.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.

Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

Below.

Bark Minent, (Norw.,) Ingebrethsen, from Antwerp June 30, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Arr. brigs Chimborazo, from Philadelphia, and Neponset, from Elizabethport; schr. Lucy Holmes, from Miragoane, and Frank Atwood, from Port Antonio; steamers George Appold, Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York; ship Lawrence Brown, Baltimore; barks Estella, Gottenburg; Egeria, do; R. A. Allen, New-Orleans; Proteus, Port Johnson; brigs Mariposa, Philadelphia; New-England, Mobile; son.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 28.—Advices from the schr. Marion state that all the cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition. It is doubtful saving the vessel.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 28.—Arr. brigs Benjamin Carver, from Baltimore, for Boston; Gambrino, from do., for Boston; Teaser, from Hoboken, for do.; Charlotte, from Pensacola, for do.; schrs. Nellie Bowers, from Pensacola, for do.; [illegible] Point, from Jeremie, for do.; Caroline Young, George Nevenger (with loss of [illegible]), Southerner, Kate P. Lux, Ada Ames, Admiral, Ellwood Doran, Hattie Paige, [illegible] Broomall and D. E. Kelly, from Philadelphia, for do.; Legure, from Port Johnson, for do.; Seneca, from Hoboken, for do.; Allen G. Gray, [illegible] Zeta, from Alexandria, for do.; M. J. Chadwick, from Baltimore for do.; Kendrick Fish, from Georgetown, for do.; Wilhelmine and Emma F. Hart, from Georgetown, for do.; [illegible] B. Coffin and Damilles, from Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Walter M. Thorndike, from do., for Rockland; Delphi, from do., for Saco; [illegible] from do., for Newburyport; H. F. Squires, from do., for Salisbury; Bay State and Comet, from Elizabethport, for do.; Sarah, from do., for Augusta; Frank [illegible], Emily, from Port Johnson, for Beverly.

Sld. all the above reported, excepting brigs M. E. Gannell, Teaser, (Br.,) Gambrino, Benjamin Carver; schrs. Nellie Bowers, Rebecca, Delaware, Charles Cooper, Iona and Emma F. Hart.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 25, 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Bugenu, (N. G.,) for Baltimore; Aug. 26, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship Neptun, (N. G.,) Liverpool, for Philadelphia. By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Guion steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Green, from New-York Aug. 16, touched at Queenstown on Sunday and proceeded to Liverpool. The National line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Grigs, from New-York, arrived at London on Sunday. The Allan steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec, touched at Moville this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE COMMENCED TO RECEIVE FROM THEIR FACTORY THE
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
MADE FOR THEIR FALL TRADE. NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

HOSIERY.
FALL 1871.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hosiery, Gloves, Under-wear, &c.,
Consisting of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
IN PLAIN AND FLEECED COTTON MERINO
PATENT MERINO SILK AND WOOL.
LARGE LINES OF
MISSES' FANCY WOOLEN HOSIERY,
from the best
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURES,
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE
FINEST RETAIL TRADE.
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UNDER-WEAR,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
IN COTTON, PATENT MERINO, MERINO, WOOLEN AND SILK.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GLOVES,
IN LEATHER, KID, CALF, DOG-SKIN AND CASTOR, LINED AND UNLINED.
BERLIN, CLOTH, AND MERINO GLOVES, IN LINED, PLAIN, AND FANCY STYLES, IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
AND
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS,
TO MATCH THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
180 SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS.
By order of the
JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
At 12½ P. M., on the premises,
UNIONTOWN, N. J.,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1871.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN,
Stopping at Newark, (Market-st.,) Elizabeth and Rahway.
GRAFULLA'S UNRIVALED BAND.
COLLATION ON ARRIVAL.
Uniontown is splendidly situated on the New-Jersey (Philadelphia) Railroad, twenty-one miles from New-York, three miles from Rahway, one mile nearer than Menlo Park, and three and a half miles nearer than Metuchin, is only one hour's time by constant trains from the Metropolis. It is one and a half miles from Woodbridge, between which place and New-York a steam-boat plies daily. This property lies in the immediate vicinity of four railroad depots.
SEVERAL NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS have been erected on the lots already sold, and others are in process of construction. This sale will afford the greatest opportunity ever offered for investment or speculation.
REMEMBER EVERY LOT IS TO BE SOLD ABSOLUTELY.
HOW TO GO.
The train over the New-Jersey Railroad will start promptly, via Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Ferries, at 11:10 o'clock, sharp, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 5. Make early application for tickets.
TERMS: 15 per cent. on day of sale; 40 per cent. on mortgage; balance on Oct. 5, 1871. Title perfect. Warrantee deed. Full abstract for inspection at office.
For free tickets and maps apply either at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Room F, or to
JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.
Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH.
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 39 East 14th-st. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-Braces. MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at both offices.

SUPERIOR
GASOLINE
PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BEST GAS-MACHINES NOW IN USE.
WICKES BROTHERS,
No. 120 Maiden-lane, New-York.